密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History, Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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THE AMBASSADORIAL COMPLEX AT PEKING

CHINA has been trying for several years to induce the Powers to appoint Ambassadors to Peking instead of Ministers as has been the practice since the beginning of relations between China and other countries. On March 4, 1921, Congressman Porter of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution in the U. S. House of Representative which read as follows:

> *"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, as the represeniative of the United States, an ambassador, to the Republic of China."*

This resolution was included as a part of the general diplomatic appropriation bill and when the subject came up for a vote in the House, it was eliminated on a technical point of order, the rule being made that such a resolution could not be included in an appropriation measure. It was rumored however around the American capital at the time that the real reason for eliminating the resolution was due to objections raised by the State Department. Inquiry of the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department brought out the statement that China had never officially asked that the status of the diplomatic representative sent to China be raised; that such a move would entail a needless added expense not only upon the Powers but upon China as well and furthermore any move of this kind should be made by all of the Powers simultaneously. The last part of the statement doubtless was responsible for hints made by several Congressman that the Japanese had entered unofficial objections to the move which had its origin with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives who had traveled in China the previous year. Regardless of the reasons therefor the resolution was withdrawn.

NOW Soviet Russia, which country is outside of the diplomatic "phalanx" at Peking has taken the bull by the horns and has appointed an Ambassador in the person of Mr. L. M. Karakhan whose title according to report will be "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipoteniary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of Russia, to the Republic of China." China, we suppose, will respond with a similar title for her official representative at Moscow and thus is history made. *Punch*, the London humorous journal recently in commenting on China's recognition of Russia said, "Both countries have many things in common, including their inability to lend one another any money." However they can increase the titles of their diplomats, which action doesn't cost

anything except slight increase in the stationery and gold braid accounts. Furthermore it's all grist in the propaganda mills of both Moscow and Peking where apparently nothing is being overlooked that might prove embarrassing to the so-called "capitalistic" powers of America, Britain, France and Japan, and others which make up the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

IN actual diplomatic practice there is not much difference between an "Ambassador" and a "Minister." An Ambassador is supposed to be the personal representative of the President or ruler and as such is generally thought to be nearer him than a mere Minister, but under the American scheme of things whether the diplomatic representative is "near" the President depends more upon domestic political accident than upon the mere element of rank. There is a lot of downright bunk in the whole business with which Americans have little patience anyway, but the fact must be recognized that many nations still cling to certain formalities—even after there isn't much else left—and therefore an account must be taken of their susceptibilities. In Washington about the only recognziable difference between the "ambassadors" and "ministers" who grace the American capital is upon official occasions when the foreign diplomatic officers call upon the President and members of the Cabinet. Upon these occasions the "Ministers" always are placed further down the line while the "Ambassadors" lead the procession. There are said to be stationed in Washington more diplomatic representatives of foreign governments than are stationed in the Capital of any other nation and when we look over the list of countries to which America has appointed ambassadors, we can't but realize the inconsistency of America's action in continuing to send a Minister to China. As we look over the list we find that the United States appoints Ambassadors to Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. The population of all of these countries, excluding colonies and dependencies, is considerably less than that of China and if we put it on a territorial basis China probably still would be in the lead. These elements probably were responsible for a remark of one of China's Ministers in Washington on an occasion a few years ago after an official reception at the White House when he said to a friend, "I'm getting damn tired of following along behind the Ambassadors of a lot of Latin-American countries which are not as big as one Chinese province."

HOWEVER, this is all beside the question. The point is that Soviet Russia has elevated her diplomatic representative to the rank of Ambassador and since the Diplomatic Body is still holding out on the matter of permitting him to live in the old Russian Legation in the Legation Quarter, his elevation in rank provides subject for further conversation during the hot season. The young secretaries who consider white spats and a walking-stick the chief appurtenances of a diplomatic career will now have something to talk about in their cool retreats in the Western Hills and at Peitaho. Will Comrade Karakhan outrank the Cuban or Portugese Ministers? Will he become *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps? Will he precede the American and British Ministers when they pay official calls upon President Tsao Kun's successor? Our readers in Peking doubtless will be able to supply further questions. According to a *United Press* dispatch published in the *Evening News* of Shanghai last week, an official of the State Department was quoted as saying that the United States contemplates no change in the rank of its representative in Peking and furthermore that no change could be made without an appropriation from Congress covering the Ambassadorial salary.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAWLEY--OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY

IT is now about five weeks since the murder of Mr. E. C. Hawley, an American national, by junkmen at Wanhsien on the Yangtse River added another to the long list of foreign victims of China's present-day anarchy and social unrest. It will be remembered that Commander Whitehorn of H. M. S. *Cockchafer* intervened after the murder in order to force the native magistrates to take suitable measures in connection with the funeral of Mr. Hawley. The conjunction of the murder of another American citizen in China with the intervention of an English naval officer has served to bring the incident rather more clearly than usual into the international limelight. Commander Whitehorn's action occasioned widespread comment in England and America as well as in China; it has caused official questioning in the House of Commons, and the gallant action taken by the Commander is likely to be classed in history alongside that of Commodore Josiah Tattnall who, on June 25, 1859, assisted the British Admiral Hope in the battle off the mouth of the Pei-Ho. After Admiral Hope had been wounded Commodore Tattnall rendered him welcome assistance justifying himself on the ground that "blood is thicker than water", and that he'd "be damned if he'd stand by and see white men butchered before his eyes . . . This is the cause of humanity . . . " This incident, immortalized as the "blood thicker than water incident", is paralleled in motive if not in deed by the action and attitude of H. M. S. *Cockhafer's* commanding officer—and, considering that blood is *still* thicker than water, the latter's gallant work is as gratefully received by Americans as was the American's of an earlier day by the British.

RECENT evidence goes to show that the murder of Mr. Hawley while partly due to "the opposition of the junk people to the transportation of wood oil by steamers during the summer months i.e. the high water season" is not to be attributed to this alone. Says the correspondent from Wanhsien of the *North-China Daily News* (July 12): "There is strong reason to believe that the immediate cause of Mr. Hawley's death is to be looked for in the attitude of the local officials, both civil and military, who could have prevented the murder, or any serious happenings, had they intended to do so. Certainly the agitators behind the scenes would never have dared to go as far as they did, if they had been given to understand by the authorities in time that sharp punishment would be inflicted on any culprit." It is apparent that the enmity of the officials was aroused by the success of foreign merchants in evading heavy *illegal* taxes which are levied by the military outhorities on junks carrying wood oil. This was accomplished by shipping the oil in steamers which the militarists have been unable to tax. The plan apparently was to frighten the foreign shippers from using steamers during the high water season in order to force them to use junks in low water season when the steamers would be forced to retire from competition. Continues the correspondent: "The local Chinese authorities know of all this agitation, they know exactly what was going on, they knew quite well that cargo, and perhaps also anyone con-

cerned in moving it, would receive a rough handling on the way to the steamers, although perhaps, they did not expect the matter would cost the life of a foreigner. There seems to have been some kind of secret understanding between the authorities and the agitators that soldiers would not interfere in any demonstration, for the agitators and rowdies felt themselves quite safe from the soldiers."

NOT for some time has a clearer case of "official responsibility" come to our attention; but what, after all, is meant, what is incorporated in the term "official responsibility?" What is the Chinese conception in political philosophy of this term? The earlier relations between foreigners and Chinese in the nineteenth century cannot be comprehended with any degree of clarity unless the Chinese doctrine of official responsibility is borne in mind. The official system in China, it is scarcely necessary to remark, has from time immemorial been an hierarchical one. The somewhat vulgar nursery rhyme beginning "Big bugs have little bugs on their backs to bite em" needs merely to be twisted to read "Little bugs have big bugs" to explain fairly clearly the relations and responsibilities of the higher and lower officials throughout China. Always in nineteenth century Chinese international relations one is aware of a sense of fear of punishment on the part of officials in their relations with their superiors. The late Mr. T. R. Jernigan of Shanghai in his *China in Law and Commerce* wrote on this subject as follows: "No correct understanding of either the criminal or civil branch of the law can be arrived at without constantly bearing in mind the doctrine of mutual responsibility. This doctrine is the keynote of the entire system and gives to the system its penal and relentless character . . . the language of the Code is as follows: 'When the parties to an offence are members of one family, the senior and chief member of that family shall alone be punishable, but if he be upward of eighty years of age, or totally disabled by infirmities, the punishment shall fall upon the next in succession.' . . . Although the head man (of a village) may be first held responsible for the conduct of the inhabitants of the village, responsibility attaches more or less to every inhabitant and makes it the interest of each one to aid in preserving peace and order . . . Both in theory and practice the doctrine of responsibility is savage and cruel in the light of modern jurisprudence; but, constituted as the Chinese are, and have been since known to authentic history, it is doubtful if the vast numbers who populate China could be held in obedience to authority by a principle less searching and merciless." Describing the result of this theory of official responsibility Mr. H. B. Morse says: "The result is that nothing which occurs goes unpunished; if the guilty person cannot be found, convicted and punished, then the responsible person must accept the consequences—father, family, employer, village, magistrate, or viceroy." Had we time to do so it would be interesting to show the intimate connection between the doctrine of official responsibility and the development of extra-territoriality in China, for there is a close relation: practicaly speaking extra-territoriality largely was a result of the Chinese doctrine just described and discussed.

RETURNING however, to the case of Mr Hawley and the application of the theory at the present time: it must be clear to the most casual student how greatly conditions in this land have changed in order to permit such a state of affairs to develop as has developed at Wanhsien. Were this the only case it would have received even more attention than it has been receiving during the past month, but for the past year and a half the number of cases of similar nature has been increasing at a truly alarming rate. Official responsibility can be enforced only when there is a central power through which pressure may be brought to bear—and when the country whose national is concerned has means by which to bring pressure and the will to bring it to bear. The latter condition can be met but the former, that is, a central power able to bring pressure and apply the doctrine of responsibility locally does not. Sad to relate forbearance on the part of a foreign power has always been interpreted by China as a sign of weakness or cowardice: this is precisely the case at the present time. Since the Washington Conference the Powers have been giving China plenty of rope with which to hang herself, in case she desired to do this, and this she has apparently determined to do. China and her officials have a duty to their own as well as foreign nationals. If they fail in this, as they have before, they will suffer again as they have before for, certain appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, neither a sense of justice nor the power with which to enforce it have disappeared off the face of the earth—certainly not off the face of the Western part thereof.

Use of U. S. Boxer Fund

FURTHER opinions have been received by the *Review* as to the use which should be made of the G $6,000,000 Boxer Indemnity which the United States Congress recently voted be returned to China. The first printed below is from Commissioner of Foreign Affairs S. M. Chung of Mukden and the second from Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Hsu Yuan of Shanghai. These are followed by a manifesto of the Kuomintang.

"The remission to China by the United States of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity has of late become a favorite topic of discussion in China. Some have advocated that it is better for China to use this sum for railroad-construction. This advocacy, laudable as it may be, is not fitting and proper for the present situation in China. Speaking of that, I do not mean railroad construction has less lucrative value toward the development of China; but I do mean it will do more evil than good, on account of military domination. As long as China is dominated by militarism, railroad construction will merely offer increased facilities for transporting troops, and this will prolong civil war in China rather than promote education. Consequently, it will reduce China to a more chaotic state than she has ever known before. Moreover, the proceeds of these railroads will be entirely seized by the militarists for military funds instead of educational expenditures.

"Others have recommended the use of this money to establish modern libraries in various parts of China. This recommendation noble as it is, gives no exhaustive treatment of it. Before having good libraries, we must, first of all, have men enough to appreciate the value of a library. As the percentage of the educated class in China is at such a low ebb, I wonder what good an up-to-date library will do them.

"Still others have proposed that it would be more appropriate to hand the whole amount to Tsing Hua College in order to enlarge this institution, inasmuch as the United States has established and maintained it heretofore with the Surplus Boxer Indemnity. This proposal, sound as it seems is somewhat too narrow in scope, because students of Tsing Hua College who are designated to go to America to study, notwithstanding their high education, cannot accomplish very much due to the lack of supporters. If the masses can read and write and know the duty of citizenship, they will unreservedly back up their leaders

"As for my part, I would prefer to use this money to establish public schools and especially vocational schools in different parts of China. By so doing, it will enable thousands of poor boys and girls to obtain an education, which would be impossible for them otherwise. 'Education', said Huxley, 'is the great panacea for human troubles;' and, if the country is not shortly to go to the dogs, everybody must be educated. When most of the Chinese citizens have received a liberal education, then and only then, will the militarists automatically become powerless, because educated people will readily stand up against those who have interfered with

their prerogative rights. Finally I firmly believe that the project of establishing public schools and vocational schools in different parts of China will not only meet the dire need of China to-day, but will also make a very good investment for the United States in China, that is to say, America will be endeared to the Chinese people much more than the value of the gold itself.

"I am of the opinion that in view of the high percentage of illiteracy in China, the decision of the United States government to use the money for 'cultural and educational purposes as the President of the United States may direct' is the best decision that can be possibly made. It is undeniable that such decision would be really of reconstructive value to China and one for which the Chinese government as well as people should express their thanks to congress for its interest in assisting China through the remission of this fund. But the matter does not end here. As we glance at the clause 'cultural and educational purposes,' we realize that there is room for further consideration. There are various ways for the promotion of the culture and education of China, and among these some stand out more important than others. The advisability of the use of the return of a part of the American share of indemnity in 1908 for the establishment of the Tsing Hwa College with the purpose of sending Chinese students to America to be educated for instance is quite doubtful in the minds of many a Chinese and foreigner. A great number of students sent abroad by the said institution do not deserve such honor and privilege. Is it justifiable that they enjoy the privilege of being sent abroad simply because they are students of Tsing Hwa College? Is it advisable for those undeserving students to go to the states at the expense of many well-qualified ones? This single instance will suffice to prove the necessity of providing measures safe-guarding such abuses in the expenditure of the fund to be returned to China. It will make no difference whether a joint commission be organized for such purpose or not if the measure adopted does embody the facilities for preventing various sorts of abuses in the disposal of the fund for cultural and educational purposes. The whole responsibility lies on the shoulders of the President of the United States inasmuch as he is authorized to direct the use."

Kuomintang Proposal

The following is a translation of the manifesto of the Kuomintang regarding expenditure of the Indemnity Fund to be returned by the Powers, sent to the *Review* by the Canton government minister of foreign affairs, Chao-Chu Wu: "The Boxer Indenmity Fund of 450 million taels, payable by instalments in 39 years, amounts, capital and interest, to upwards of 900 million taels. It is now reported that Great Britain, Russia, the United Stated of America and Japan are about to return their respective shares of the Fund to China and that other countries like France and Belgium are also contemplating such remissions. This graceful and magnanimous act will be much appreciated by the Chinese people. The sums to be returned vary, but total several hundred million dollars. If unfortunately the Fund should fall into the hands of militarists and reactionaries it would only fill their pockets, or go to corrupt political life, or prolong internal strife. In such an event the remitted Fund, instead of benefiting the people, would do them incalculable harm. Could this be the orginal intention of the various Powers? As the burden of the Indemnity payments is borne by the 400 millions of the nation, the Kuomintang advocates that the Fund returned should be devoted to educational purposes for the benefit of the entire people, in accordance with the program of the Party adopted at its First National Conference. This has received the endorsement of the public opinion of the nation, thus proving that the people, irrespective of North or South, are agreed as regards the proper application of the Fund.

"Lately however, other views have been advanced by certain individuals who claim that the Fund should be used for railway construction, the Huai River Conservancy, and other industrial developments which would directly benefit the people, and then if the profits from these enterprises should be applied to educational purposes, a double object would be achieved. But it should be realized that railway building and Huai River Conservancy are vast undertakings and will ordinarily take 10 or 20 years for their completion. If educational work will be taken up only after the railways and Huai River commence to yield profits, no one knows to what remote future it will be postponed. Besides, what fraction has been expended in the cause of education of the revenue derived from the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways which make tens of millions of profit every year? We only know that the militarists have been using the money for recruiting soldiers, buying munitions, and oppressing the people. The talk of railway building and river conservancy is a mere camouflage to deceive the people. But our people, having suffered in the past and being on their guard against the future, will not be deceived. Furthermore, industrial developments are business enterprises for which, on account of the prospects of profit, foreigners would be willing to make loans; whereas with educational work this would not be the case.

"China has been carrying on modern educational work for the past several decades. But our institutions are mostly nominal and superficial in their activities and lacking in efficiency. In the search for educational institutions of comprehensive character and proper equipment, one meets with very few if any in the country. There are several reasons for such a state of affairs, but lack of funds is the most important. And this deplorable condition has been accentuated by the growth of militarism. Chinese education hangs on a thread and is almost on the point of extinction. As it is already exceedingly difficult to maintain the present condition of educational work with scarcely any hope of making any improvement or extension, how fortunate it would be to have the Indemnity Fund returned so as to succour the poverty stricken educational institution! Both reason and principle advocate such a worthy use. The various ways in which the Fund can be applied for education cannot be fully dealt with here. A Commission should be formed by the educational bodies to study ways and means for the application of the Fund and empowered to proceed with these plans in harmony with the general trend of modern education and culture. Another Commission should be appointed by the educational bodies to have charge of the custody of the Fund and to see to it that not one cent should be diverted for any other purpose, so as to prevent misappropriation by militarists and reactionaries. It is needless to add that the accounts of the Fund should be published from time to time.

"It is the considered view of the Kuomintang that the foregoing proposal is fair and equitable and in the interest of our people. Hence it is submitted for public consideration and approval."

New Japan and Old China

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(Reprinted from the New Republic)

IF the history of the Far East since the Washington Conference had to be compressed into the popular outline form it could be stated in two sentences. Japan has abandoned its aggressive imperialism. China has retrograded still further politically.

As the first represents clear gain and the second was to be expected anyway, there is no particular reason for pessimism. Diagnosing the different parts of the world in 1924, one can say the Far East is, by comparison, healthy. This, despite the despondent note sounded in all contemporary writing from and about the Far East.

Twenty years ago Japan succeeded to Russia as the aspirant to rulership over the eastern half of Asia. Being in the Far East itself, it had a better chance to realize its ambition, and during and after the World War it made fast progress. It had subjugated Korea, was in occupation of a large part of Siberia, had the government of China under its thumb and was putting more and more of China itself under its dominion. Its progress was alarming, and in consequence the political clouds that periodically have burst in war over the Far East in the last hundred years were gathering again. For the first time America was entangled and practically certain to be one of the antagonists.

The Washington Conference was not so much the marking of a period as the formal writing of a question mark. Japan was at the parting of the ways. Which would it take? Fortunately, it chose the safer road, safer for itself and for the rest of the world. It deflated its ambition. So far as the record of the last two years shows, it has given up aggression with the aim of acquiring political hegemony over China.

Japan Lets China Alone

The evidence is negative rather than positive. It is not so much what Japan has done as what it has not done; rather, that it has done nothing. The test was not what it would do, but whether it would refrain from doing. That was all that was asked of Japan: to leave China alone. So much may be credited to Japan. It has not committed in the last two years any of the acts that had aroused suspicion against itself in the preceding years. It has not been subsidizing any party in China. It has not been inciting one party against another with promises of support in order to keep the country in a state of civil strife. (There has been civil strife in China recently but it has not been of Japanese making.) Japan has not been keeping dummy governments in power in Peking and compelling them, as a condition of their remaining in power, to grant it monopolistic privileges or negotiate loans which cannot be repaid and result in the forfeiture of Chinese sovereign rights and possessions to the Japanese lenders.

These are the acts which kept China in turmoil, demoralized its government, poisoned the public life of the country and aroused the international antagonisms that made the atmosphere of the Far East dangerous. From them Japan has refrained.

In consequence, *cherchez le Japonais* is no longer the rule in the Far East. It was fashionable at one time to blame Japan for any unfortunate event in China, whatever its nature. As an Englishman once said: "It has come to the point where if a Chinese cabinet minister's wife runs off with her cook we lay it to Japanese intrigues." And most of the time one was right. That is no longer possible. Chinese issues have been cleared of a blurring factor. Chinese affairs have been freed of a permanent irritant. Anti-Japanese sentiment is less virulent among the Chinese, which is itself no small gain. On the part of other countries there is less ground for suspicion of Japan's motives.

Whether Japan's conversion is of the heart or of the head is not so important as that its works are as of one converted. It is more important, however, whether it was prompted by reason or fear. If Japan has given up aggression only because it was not strong enough to carry it out against the opposition of America and England, then a shift in international relations may cause it to revert to its old policy—such needless creating of issues and stimulating of national passions as the exclusion act just passed by the Senate, for instance. If Japan has given up aggression because convinced at last that only a policy which wins China's friendship will gain China's trade and access to China's resources, and that those are ample compensation for political hegemony, then it can be expected to have abandoned imperialism for good.

Japan's Motives

It is too early to make any definite analysis of Japan's motives. Probably it is impossible. No doubt they are mixed. There are those among the Japanese who always have regarded the Twenty-one Demands, the seizure of Shantung and the occupation of Siberia as mistakes in themselves. There are those among them who have come to regard them as mistakes only because Japan is not strong enough to stand by them in defiance of the whole world. There are those also who still refuse to concede they were mistakes and who believe Japan can and should defy the rest of the world. The latter I believe to be only a small chauvinistic minority. The first were increasing in number before the Washington Conference, and the disastrous consequences of the earthquake added to them those in the second class. Necessity and virtue probably have combined to give Japan morality. I see therein no cause for cynicism, because I know no country whose motivation is not the same. In fact, Japanese morality is more likely to be secure if founded on necessity.

In any case the facts are unchanged. Up to the present and as far as the record shows, Japan has been acting as one converted. Its relation to China is that of one nation trading with another, with the special advantage of being closer to China than any of its competitors, an advantage which geography has conferred upon it and to which none can make objection. So far as China and the rest of the world are concerned, it is of little consequence what are the motives if these are the facts. The results for the moment are equally good. China can exist, and another war is not in the making.

The affairs of China itself are less encouraging. There is no longer even a semblance of national government. The powers go through the farce of recognizing the so-called Peking government and exchanging notes with it, but nobody is deceived. Provincial troops or bandits attack our nationals. We send a note of protest to the foreign office. The foreign office replies with an expression of regret and encloses a copy of its order to the offending official or bandit chief to cease. The recipient thumbs his nose and repeats the offense. The Peking government has no more power to do anything about it than the mayor of Kansas City, and the government, the bandit chief and the diplomatic representative in Peking all know that. But the diplomatic proprieties have been satisfied. The next time the same circle is solemnly described.

China Without Government

The fact is there is no government. Politically there is no such thing as China. The mandate of the central government does not run twenty miles from the capital. Provinces and parts of provinces are independent. Local officials subject to no authority or control raise private armies, commandeer railways, seize public revenues, collect taxes, levy tribute on cities, banks and business houses, rob the rich, give their troops free rein in looting and conduct personal and private wars. Bandits swarm almost everywhere, almost always unchecked. Foreign and domestic trade has suffered and millions of Chinese have been victimized. If there is order at all it is only because the Chinese are by nature the most law-abiding people in the world. There is order as a matter of fact, and there has been a prodigious amount of exaggeration about the chaos that prevails, but it is indisputable also that authority has broken down completely and that banditry is rife over large areas.

In this there is cause neither for surprise nor for pessimism. It is only what was predictable with mathematical certainty five years ago and could have been foreseen even before. It is the product of certain definite forces within China and as inevitable as the operation of the law of gravity. The blame, if there is blame at all, is not on China alone. It must be divided equally with time and the influence of the foreign powers.

The republic has been a failure. It had to be. Not because it is a republic but because it came at this time. Any other form of government would have been. A certain stage had arrived in a cycle of China's history. A hundred years ago the Manchu dynasty had already become decadent and was losing its hold on the country. The government began to break down at that time. Then Western ideas and Western military power entered to accelerate the breakdown, the first naturally and legitimately, the second arbitrarily and unscrupulously.

Foreign Powers Much to Blame

Western ideas weakened respect for absolute authority, both social and political, for the national and family hierarchy on which Chinese society is founded, for the ancient traditions, the old *mores* and *tabus*. The foreign powers through their aggressions discredited the government still further by showing the Chinese people its helplessness in protecting them from foreign attack. Railroads, telegraphs, factories and other elements of industrialism were introduced, for the control of which the loose, uncentralized monarchy was inadequate. The more new ideas and new conditions demanded a new form of government, the more foreign influence was exerted to prevent change. Every effort for reform which might have averted the present situation was obstructed by the foreign powers. They wanted a weak, unstable, corrupt government, from which they might extract more.

The powers gave support, both tangible and intangible, to every reactionary element. They bolstered up the Manchu dynasty in the Taiping rebellion in the 'fifties. They opposed the reform movement of 1898 and then put the reactionary and autocratic Empress Dowager back in power after the Boxer uprising two years later. It was with foreign loans, given against the warning of the progressive reform party, that Yuan Shih-k'ai was able to build up the big army which before his death nullified the republic and after his death broke up into the numerous little armies which now are the curse of the country. What we call pernicious Chinese militarism is of foreign making. If those countries which now solemnly warn China to reform had not obstructed every Chinese effort to reform throughout the last generation, reform might not now be so cryingly necessary.

The position of China in the last few years may be likened to that of a large, smoothly rounded boulder started rolling down a long hill. If no natural obstacles exist and no arresting force can be interposed, it will continue to roll down and the further it goes the faster it will go. China had already started downward many years ago. The republic came and proved a paper framework. No other arresting force was in sight. Five years ago it could have been safely predicted that five years later would find China still lower than it was then. Now it may be confidently predicted that five years from now will find China lower yet. Why not? There is no force visible yet within China strong enough to stop its descent. And now it will take a long, long time to create one. Why, then, in 1930 be surprised if the inevitable has come?

Nothing to Do but Wait

A certain process of devolution, of disintegration even, has to be completed. Nothing on earth can stop it. All intelligent Chinese have ceased thinking of quack nostrums. Most of them did long ago. Only superficial boosterish foreigners with gusty, easy optimism—Americans, principally—and Chinese under foreign mental influence continued mixing nostrums and crying them up as quick and sure cures. "New" China was born again every year. And the next year died. The process must go on. How long it will take nobody can say. What will follow nobody can say. Chinese history, the soundness of the race and the solidity of its social foundations are reasons enough for believing that China will recover, rise again and flourish. In fact, there are better reasons for expecting that of China than of Europe. At the worst China's "chaos" is not so chaotic or so nearly hopeless as Europe's.

There is little point, then, in threshing ourselves into frenzies over China. There is still less point in the pharisaical advice, solemn warnings or empty threats with which we periodically shower China. There is nothing we can do about it. The present is the product of the past. The past cannot be undone. We can face the present, bad as it may be, and hold our patience through the immediate future, though it be worse. The only alternative would be to take over China and run it. That is to say, send about five million troops and spend about fifty billion dollars. And then we probably could do nothing. We can wait—or we can wait. Anyway there is much better cause for worry much closer home.

Shanghai Exports to America Show Decrease

According to figures compiled by E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, the exports from Shanghai to America for the six months' period ending June 30, 1924, show a decrease of G.$10,502,792 over the corresponding period of 1923. Shanghai's exports to the Philippines, however, show an increase of G.$513,057. The complete figures for the period follow;

Value—United States Currency

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1923 Quantities*	*1923 Values*	*1924 Quantities*	*1924 Values*
Group 0—Animals and animal products, except wool and hair (Class 101 to 9939)					
Intestines	Pounds	926,744	783,434	665,193	641,885
Eggs of Poultry dried	„	2,500,639	1,097,376	353,129	60,635
Eggs products, frozen	„	1,502,916	218,921	140,020	19,837
„ yolk, dried	„	——	——	1,411,018	305,994
„ „ frozen	„	——	——	1,351,474	181,060
„ albumen, dried	„	——	——	127,979	948,024
„ „ frozen	„	——	——	195,560	16,771
Hides, Raw, Buffalo	Pieces	20,092	131,323	21,036	146,383
„ „	Pounds	756,491		797,681	
„ „ Cow,	Pieces	43,042	157,438	4,240	1,973
„ „	Pounds	740,609		10,197	
Skins:					
Deer and Doe	Pieces	91,956	61,635	97,486	58,511
Goat and Kid	„	3,115,979	2,572,657	1,473,254	1,334,441
Sheep and Lamb	„	145,187	269,337	187,641	349,774
Feathers	Lbs.	1,937,050	570,382	1,294,789	313,654
Furs:					
Fox	Pieces	1,324	7,186	992	5,696
Rabbit	„	42,880	12,399	112,206	121,467
Kolinsky	„	27,096	46,968	18,700	55,477
Mink	„	37,000	44,608	27,882	37,325
Pahmi	„	11,052	7,958	271,180	5,631
Squirrel	„	3,600	4,085	1	172
Weasel	„	714,600	544,219	335,980	698,031
Leopard	„	——	——	1,201	8,677
Raccoon	„	12,250	25,883	4,000	9,230
Marmot	„	410	386	15,942	12,867
Moufflon	„	34,673	72,351	62,912	214,323
Sable	„	516	21,659	8	1,034
Mats: Dogskin	„	23,864	29,618	32,465	74,526
	Total		$6,679,823		$5,623,398
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17301)					
Nuts:					
Peanut, shelled	Lbs.	——	——	602,000	24,970
„ not „	„	2,572,526	117,555	757,560	32,108
Walnuts not	„	64,750	7,236	——	——
Chinese wood oil	Gal.	28,430	25,030	3,661	5,746
Peanut Oil	Lbs.	457,688	40,290	——	——
Sesame Oil	Pounds	——	——	1,749,333	107,656
„ seed	„	1,108,426	46,096	6,928,758	234,119
Vegetable tallow	„	344,344	24,418	——	——
Tea	„	3,111,498	533,157	1,836,789	308,726
Gallnuts	„	146,297	14,199	24,974	2,174
	Total		$807,981		$715,4995
Group 2—All other vegetable products, except fibers and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Dyeing and tanning material of vegetable origin					
Camphor, crude	Pounds	729,258	464,913	820,173	374,026
Camphor oil	„	369,026	23,270	434,014	24,209
Rhubarb	„	57,700	16,930	27,560	6,486
Tobacco leaf	„	423,423	53,934	19,066	3,136
	Total		$559,047		$407,856
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton, raw	Pounds	1,995,795	425,952	736,896	166,601
„ waste	„	3,388,982	242,067	197,312	18,724
„ laces & embroideries		——	1,091,663	——	1,246,717
„ misc. manufactures		——	2,881	——	8,594
Carpets	Sq. Yds.	156,433	95,118	10,916	72,080
Matting	„	270,670	22,298	63,602	6,134
China grass		——	105,560	——	——
Hair, human, Asiatic	Lbs.	303,320	138,429	193,129	61,753
„ nets, human	„	73,492	861,868	37,577	410,399
„ stump „	„	——	——	233,612	76 624
Hats, straw	Doz.	108,869	51,808	10,193	12,482
„ rush	„	174,131	66,207	69,619	33,191
„ fibre	„	——	——	787	7,403
Straw goods		——	18,547	——	9,075
Silk, raw	Lbs.	1,219,908	8,528,510	554,256	3,585,298
„ waste	„	1,216,090	613,489	181,172	136,614
„ wild	„	1,115,086	4,691,544	183,052	642,716
„ piece goods	„	——	24,889	6,417	51,641
„ misc. manufactures		——	21,744	——	20,794
Pongee	Lbs.	424,787	941,468	58,908	187,047
Cocoons, pierced	„	23,736	6,192	13,244	5,020
Wool	„	1,582,350	276,993	1,749,418	315,735
	Total		$18,227,227		$7,074,642

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1923 Quantities	1923 Values	1924 Quantities	1924 Values
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)					
Bamboo manufactures		——	25,415	——	10,453
Lacquerware		——	——	——	6,144
Books		——	21,865	——	6,055
Woodenware		——	——	——	20,058
		Total	$47,280		$42,710
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Pottery					
Chinaware		——	42,851	——	25,585
Jadeware		——	26,553	——	21,468
		Total	$69,404		$47,053
Group 6—Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Antimony, crude	Pounds	344,960	16,860	336,000	23,637
„ regulus	„	3,476,827	196,871	2,330,048	153,739
„ oxide	„	331,520	27,499	——	—— 4
Brass mannfacture		——	2,215	——	28,93
Iron, pig	Tons	——	——	1,150	24,913
Gold bars	Ounces	83,986	1,692,549	86,273	2,332,917
„ coins		——	——	——	712 362
Silver coins		——	——	——	9,955
		Total	$1,935,994		$3,286,457
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70111 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Arsenic, crude	Pounds	——	——	246,400	21,702
Musk	Ounces	5,910	79,281	4,697	70,136
		Total	$79,281		$91,838
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Bristles	Pounds	137,037	230,638	297,412	571,583
Jewelry		——	7,034	——	——
Jewelry, W. of A.		——	46,892	——	19,137
Porcelain, W. of A.		——	1,718	——	10,831
Miscellaneous W. of A.		——	54,853	——	44,532
Household and personal effects		——	69,876	——	19,176
Mah Jongg		——	363,478	——	731,958
Parasols	Pieces	25,567	6,371	250,008	55.772
All other articles		——	320,314	——	261,977
		Total	$1,101,174		$1,714,966

RECAPITULATION:

	1923	1924
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair.	$6,679,823	$5,623,398
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.	807,981	715,499
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood,	559,047	407,856
Group 3—Textiles.	18,227,227	7,074,642
Group 4—Wood and Paper.	47,280	42,710
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals.	69,404	47,053
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except machinery and vehicles.	1,935,994	3,286,457
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles...	——	——
Group 8—Chemicals.	79,281	91,838
Group 9—Miscellaneous.	1,101,174	1,714,966
	$29,507,211	$19,004,419

To the Hawaiian Islands

Declared exports through the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the half year ending June 30, 1924, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Articles	1923	1924
Carpets	2,865	1,862
Cotton Laces	240	11,871
Curios (imitation)	——	624
Canned Goods	303	2,892
Egg Products	6,296	——
Films	——	1,442
Household and Personal Effects	1,169	——
Incense Sticks	1,247	1,265
Mah Jongg	13,651	716
Pig Iron	5,060	13,962
Silk Piece Goods	431	5,522
All other articles	13,893	12,312
Totals	$52,948	$52,468

To the Philippines

Declared exports through the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, to the Philippine Islands for the half year ending June 30, 1924, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Articles	1923	1924
Albumen (dried)	$ ——	$1,279
Bean cake	——	325,150
Cotton	13,029	——
Cotton piece goods	237,908	296,709
Cotton laces and manufactures thereof	18,062	31,914
Cotton yarn	9,460	——
Canned goods	——	3,954
Eggs, fresh	172,407	282,428
Films	——	13,089
Gold coins	——	9,132
Groundnuts (Peanuts)	——	3,165
Household and personal effects	3,288	——
Ham	5,026	55,617
Leather Goods	7,487	1,188
Lamps, electric	17,985	30,214
Lard	26,023	28,273
Mah Jongg	1,800	1,038
Oils:		
Peanut	2,171	13,718
Groundnut (peanuts)	38,272	36,576
Lubricating	10,702	9,723
Pig Iron	13,938	6,347
Pianos	1,690	3,476
Peanuts	——	3,996
Silk	29,784	23,189
Silk piece goods and manufactures thereof	3,188	6,851
Steel	——	3,186
Tobacco Leaf	——	3,446
Yellow Bean	1,100	3,860
All other articles	122,638	51,497
Total	$735,958	$1,249,015

Dr. Schurman and Admiral Washington Visit Tsingtao

The above is a snapshot taken at the old German fortifications at Tsingtao during the recent visit of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman American Minister and Admiral Thomas Washington of the U. S. Pacific fleet. In the picture in addition to Dr. Schurman (4th from the right) and Admiral Washington (2nd from the left) are Mrs. Schurman and the Misses Schurman, American Consul Walter A. Adams (5th from the right), Dr. Shelden and Messrs. Chuan, Chen, Kao and D. Y. Lin, head of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry at Tsingtao.

Amortisation Plan of Peking-Suiyuan Railway

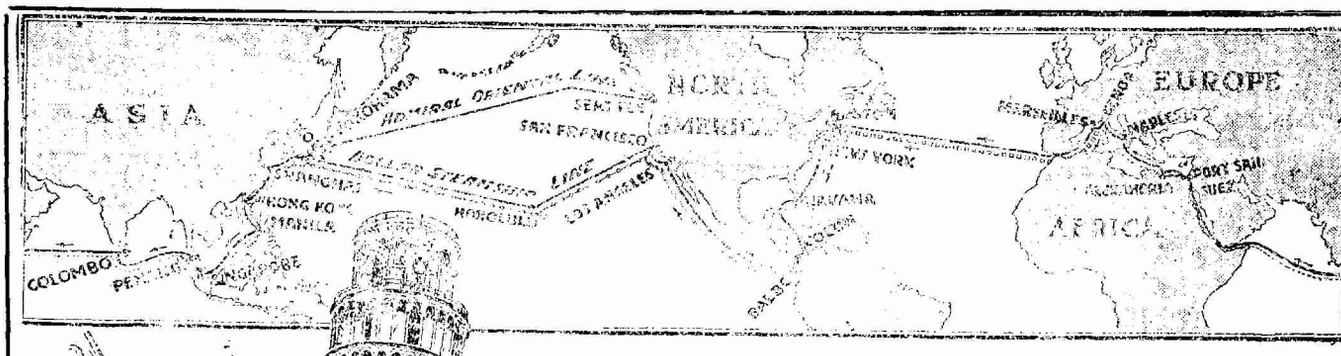
The construction of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway was started in 1905 and up to the present the line has reached Paotowchen, a trading center on the Mongolia border. The whole line including its feeders covers 885 kilometers (about 550 miles), with 138 locomotives, 46 service cars, 91 passenger cars and 1,592 goods vans. The resources of the line according to the Chinese Economic *Bulletin*, are estimated at $60,000,000, of which $35,000,000 is in railway, land and buildings, $20,000,000 in rolling stock and $5,000,000 in other assets. The net profits of the line have increased from $1,494,000 in 1912 to $4,300,000 in 1923 and it is expected that this ever-increasing tendency will be maintained during the next 15 years. Notwithstanding the ever-growing prosperity of the line the Kin-Sui Administration has incurred debts to the amount of $29,400,000. Recent extensions of the line and the expansion of the volume of traffic have been mainly responsible for this indebtedness. The railway authorities, however, confidently expect to be able to clear the debt in the next 15 years, as, according to their estimate, the net profits of the line from now on will continue their upward trend. By 1938 the yearly net profits will be increased to the neighborhood of $7,300,000 and the sinking fund thus built up will be enough to wipe out all the debt. According to the amortisation schemes outlined by the Kin-Sui authorities, the debt is to be grouped under two heads. The minor debts amounting to about $5,000,000 have already received attention. A short term loan of $5,000,000 is being issued. This loan, to be known as the "New Loan", bears 12 per cent interest per annum and is to be redeemed in six years. The remaining loan, to be known as the "Old Loan", will be redeemed by instalments in nine years from 1930 to 1938. Particulars regarding the extinction of both groups of loans are shown in the accompanying amortisation table, which assumes that by the end of the current fiscal year, the total amount of outstanding indebtedness, including both the "New Loan", of $5,000,000 and the "Old Loan" will be in the neighborhood of $27,000,000.

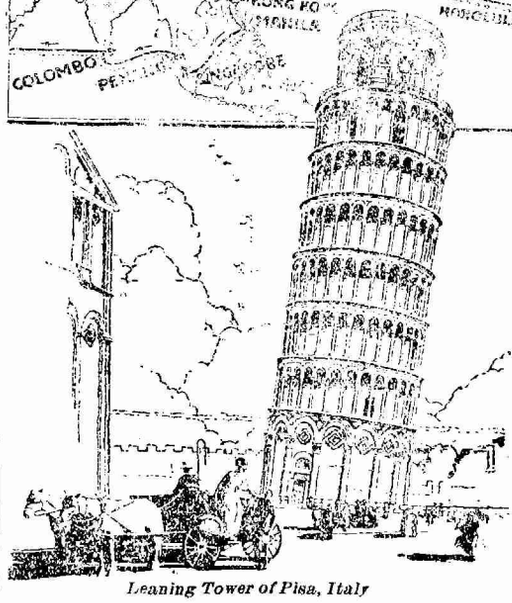
Of the total indebtedness of $29,400,000, $2,200,000 in Promissory Notes and $200,000 in the form of balances due for purchase of railway materials are excluded from the above amortization table, because both do not draw interest and hence are not considered as part of the loans proper. Most of the big loans are due to American and Japanese firms for the purchase of railway material and rolling stock, while the minor loans are due to Chinese firms, such as the Han Yeh Ping Company.

Year	Total Outstanding Indebtedness	Estimated Net Profit of the Line	Amount of New Loan to be Redeemed	Interest for New Loan	Amount of Old Loans to be Redeemed	Interest for Old Loans
1924	$27,000,000	$4,500,000	.....	$600,000	.....	$1,760,000
1925	27,000,000	4,700,000	$1,000,000	600,000	.....	1,760,000
1926	26,000,000	4,900,000	1,000,000	480,000	.....	1,760,000
1927	25,000,000	5,100,000	1,000,000	360,000	.....	1,760,000
1928	24,000,000	5,300,000	1,000,000	240,000	.....	1,760,000
1929	23,000,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	120,000	.....	1,760,000
1930	22,000,000	5,700,000	.....	.....	$2,000,000	1,760,000
1931	20,000,000	5,900,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	1,600,000
1932	17,500,000	6,100,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	1,400,000
1933	15,000,000	6,300,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	1,200,000
1934	12,500,000	6,500,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	1,000,000
1935	10,000,000	6,700,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	800,000
1936	7,500,000	6,900,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	600,000
1937	5,000,000	7,100,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	400,000
1938	2,560,000	7,300,000	.....	.....	25,00,000	200,000

1924 China Year Book Now in Circulation

The eighth issue of the China Year Book, edited by H. C. W. Woodhead of Tientsin, is now off the press. It is slightly larger than previous editions, and has several new features, such as: An entirely new chapter on education, with details and statistics of the principal colleges and universities, a description of the movement for educating the masses, and athletic records. A complete translation of the new regulations relating to criminal procedure. An entirely new chapter on river improvement and harbor works. A greatly expanded chapter on railways. A comprehensive survey of the opium traffic. A summary of the medical events in China during 1923. Chapters on the Renaissance Movement by Dr. Hu Shih, its promoter, and on Labor. Latest available information on China's finances. Documented information regarding the Lincheng Outrage, the negotiations for the rendition of Weihaiwei, the Gold Franc controversy, the Sino-Russian negotiations, the new Trade-mark Law, and the Canton Customs. Reliable summaries of Chinese politics, 1923-4, and the civil wars which have been waged in China in the past 18 months. Full text of the new constitutions and the Sino-Russian treaties. An index to previous issues. A railway map. And finally, the text of the resolutions of the annual conferences of the British and American Chambers of Commerce.





Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Seven Sister Ships

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Garfield	August 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 25
President Polk	August 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 9
President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1

21 World Ports

Every 14 Days

Passenger & Freight

SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
MANILA
SINGAPORE
PENANG
COLOMBO
SUEZ
PORT SAID
ALEXANDRIA
NAPLES
GENOA
MARSEILLES
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Trans-Atlantic
North American Inter-Coastal
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Stopovers Wherever Desired

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SHANGHAI

Freight Office—Robert Dollar Bldg. Passenger Office—Corner Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.

Yokohama—Kobe—Tientsin—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Singapore

29-271

BACK OF EVERY FORTUNE LIES AN EARLY FOUNDATION OF

THRIFT

ARE YOU LAYING YOUR FOUNDATION THIS YEAR?

1/2 OF 1924 IS GONE

DON'T DELAY ANY LONGER

ONE MINUTE OF YOUR TIME NOW
WILL OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

CALL AT THE BANK — OR WRITE US

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

"The Bank of Personal Service"

15 Nanking Road.

The New Constitution of China: a Criticism

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLJ

VII

The Powers of the Nation: According to the new Chinese Constitution, "of the national powers of the Republic of China, those pertaining to the Nation shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and those pertaining to the Local Areas shall be exercised in accordance with the Constitution and with the provisions of the various laws for Provincial Self-government." (Article 22).

The powers of a Nation may be subdivided into three kinds: those expressly or impliedly delegated to the state by the people, those incidental powers necessary to carry out the powers expressly granted, and those powers which are reserved to the people. Many authorities on constitutional law believe it unwise to enumerate profusely in a written Constitution all the powers granted to the government. It is believed more advisable and a better policy to simply enumerate the powers reserved to the people, which are more susceptible of enumeration than the powers which are to be granted whose number may seem infinite.

The new Chinese Constitution, instead of classifying between the powers granted to the constituted government and those reserved to the people, tries to distinguish between the powers of the Nation and the powers of the Provinces. Here is what is said in the new fundamental law:

"Art. 23. The Nation shall enact and execute all legislation for the following:

1. International Relations
2. National Defence
3. Nationality Law
4. Criminal, Civil and Commercial Laws.
5. Prison System.
6. Measures and Weights.
7. Currency and National Banks.
8. Customs tariff, salt tax, revenue stamp tax, tobacco and wine taxes, and other taxes on articles of luxury as well as other duties and taxes throughout the country, the rates of which shall be unified.
9. Post, Telegraphs and Aviation.
10. National Railways and Roads.
11. National Properties.
12. National Debts.
13. Monopoly and Special Licences.
14. Examination, employment, investigation, and protection of the civil and military officers of the country.
15. All other matters which shall appertain to the Nation in accordance with the present Constitution.

"Art. 24. In regard to the following matters the Nation shall enact legislation to be executed by the Nation or under its direction by the Local Areas:

1. Agriculture, Industries, Mining and Forestry.
2. Educational System.
3. Banking and Stock Exchange systems.
4. Aviation and Marine Fishery.
5. Conservancy works and waterways concerning two or more Provinces.
6. General regulations governing Municipal systems.
7. Requisitions for public use.
8. National census and statistics.
9. Colonization and reclamation.
10. Police system.
11. Public sanitation.
12. Pensions and the administration of unemployment.
13. Preservation of ancient books, ancient objects and ancient monuments having historical value or cultural importance.

In regard to the items above mentioned the Provinces may enact independent laws not in contravention of the legislation of the Nation.

In regard to items 1, 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13 above mentioned the Provinces may, pending legislation by the Nation, exercise the power of enactment.

"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

The success of "Three Castles" Cigarettes
is POSITIVELY due
to their COMPARATIVELY low price
and their SUPERLATIVELY high quality.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

29-273

WAHL
Signature
PEN

A NEW member of the group of famous Wahl Pens, the Signature Pen has already become one of the most popular. A jet black, vulcanite pen beautifully engraved with a design exclusively Wahl, it has a particularly sturdy smooth-writing nib, a comb-feed that really regulates its ink-flow and an unusually large capacity. It is made by the makers of Eversharp.

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浙江實業銀行

The

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Established 1908

(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital **$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **$500,000.00**

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING, *General Manager.*

Telephone: C. 7124 General Manager.
C. 7130 Exchange Manager.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 Private Exchange to all Departments.

Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

"Art. 25. In regard to the following matters the Provinces shall enact legislation to be executed by the Provinces or at their direction, by the Hsiens:

1. Provincial education, industries and communications
2. Management and disposal of provincial properties.
3. Provincial municipal affairs.
4. Provincial conservancy and public works.
5. Land tax, title-deed duty and other provincial taxes
6. Provincial debts.
7. Provincial banks.
8. Provincial police and affairs pertaining to public safety.
9. Provincial social and public welfare work.
10. Local self-government.
11. Other matters provided by the National Laws.

When any of the items above mentioned shall concern two or more Provinces it may be undertaken by them jointly, except when otherwise provided by law, and in case the funds shall be insufficient the deficit may be supplemented by the National Treasury after approval by Parliament."

As will be noted the above enumeration is deficient. Indeed it is a very difficult task, not to say impossible, to enumerate in a written constitution, which is a simple body of fundamental principles of government, all the powers which are to be possessed by a Nation, and its sub-agencies such as the provinces and the districts.

Whether the intention of the framers of the new Chinese Constitution is to establish a federal state or a unitarian one, is hard to tell. Under article I, the Republic of China is declared to be a unified republic, and under article 124 the local areas are divided into two grades, the province and the district. Under article 132 national administrative affairs in the province or district may be executed by the provincial or district organs. In article 126, however, it is said that the provinces shall have the right to elect delegates to a Provincial Self-government Law Conference, thus giving the impression that the provinces are self-governing. And in article 131 it is said that "the District shall have full executive power in matters of self-government in the District".

In article 25 the provinces are given certain exclusive powers. Nevertheless, in article 28 it is said that provincial laws shall be invalid when they conflict with the national laws, without discriminating on exclusive and non-exclusive powers of the provinces. Article 26 says that any matter which relates to the Nation shall appertain to the Nation; and that which relates to the provinces shall appertain to the provinces", without defining and determining what is a national matter and what is a provincial affair. In no part of the Constitution are the provinces organized as federal states. So practically the provincial affairs are intimately related to those of the Nation, and the failure to establish the proper boundaries may lead to many complications.

In article 26 the new Constitution provides that controversies between matters relating to the Nation and those relating to the provinces shall be adjusted by the Highest Court of Justice, while in article 31 it is stated that controversies between provincse shall be adjusted by the Senate. In one case the power to make settlements is granted to the Judiciary and in the other case to the Upper House of the Parliament. Outside of the inconsistency that seems to exist, it is believed that there is no good ground for the vesting of the powers to make settlements of controversies between the provinces themselves, and controversies between the provinces and the Nation into two different branches of the government, the Parliament and the Judiciary.

The following provision of the new Constitution gives an idea of the unsatisfactory system of taxation obtaining in China:

"Art. 27. In order to obviate the undermentioned evils, or when deemed necessary for the promotion of public welfare, the Nation may by enactment place restrictions on the classification and methods of collecting provincial taxes:

1. Taxes detrimental to the national revenue or trade.
2. Double taxes.
3. Excessive duties imposed on public roads or other means of communication to the detriment of communications.
4. Unprofitable taxes imposed on imported articles by the provinces or between different localities for the protection of local products.
5. Transit dues imposed on articles conveyed within the provinces or between different localities."

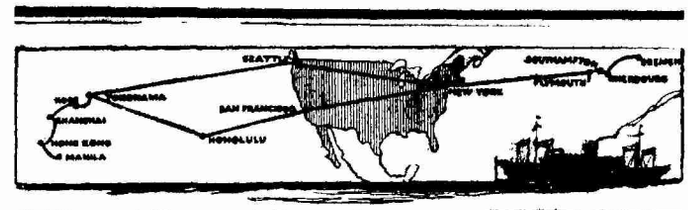
Shanghai Child Labor Commission Reports

FOLLOWING a year's study of the subject, the Child Labor Commission appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council has issued a report with recommendations to the Council for regulation. H. Lipson Ward, Shanghai barrister, is chairman of the commission. Other members are J. S. S. Cooper of Arnhold and Company, Edwin J. Cornfoot of Dyce and Company, Mary A. Dingman industrial secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A., R. J. McNicol of Jardine, Matheson and Company, G. Okada of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, Mayling Soong, secretary of the Joint Women's Clubs of Shanghai, Dr. Mary Stone, and J. W. Fraser, the Commission's secretary. Miss Agatha Harrison, Mrs. D. MacGillivray and H. Y. Moh were members of the original commission as appointed, the two former having worked on the commission for the greater part of the year but having left Shanghai prior to the completion of the report.

The recommendations of the commission are briefly: That no children under ten years of age should be employed, the age to be determined by specified stature measurements rather than by birth certificates or other documentary evidence. This age limit to be increased to twelve years within a period of four years. Children under fourteen years should be employed no longer then 12 hours in 24 hours, night labor being permitted, and one hour interval to be included in the hours of employment. One day in fourteen must be given for rest to children under 14 years of age, and children under 14 may not be employed in dangerous or hazardous work.

The following list of factories in and around Shanghai is given below, not only as being of interest in connection with child labor but as of interest in itself as a list of the industries conducted in the International Settlement. In certain cases, particularly with reference to silk filatures, the nationality given is merely that of a foreign nominee lending his name for the purpose of obtaining foreign registration.

Name	Nationality.	No. of Employees over 12 years of age		No. of Employees under 12 years of age	
HARBIN ROAD DISTRICT		Male	Female	Male	Female
Yui Ching Silk Filature ..	Chinese	..	500	..	..
Tung Wei Silk Filature ..	„	..	500	..	..
Yui Foong Silk Filature ..	„	..	580	..	..
Ching Yung Silk Filature..	„	120	200	..	3
Ziang Woo Silk Filature ..	„	..	150	..	..
Chung Yih Tinfoil Factory	„	80	60	..	..
Yui Lung Cotton Thread Factory	„	15	10	..	..
Tsung Mai Tinfoil Factory	„	74	168	..	..
Shanghai Building Co.'s Saw Mill	„	175	..	..	..
Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., ...	British	40	..	..	..
B. A. T. Cigarette Factory	„	200	380	..	..
Tsok An Stocking Factory	Portuguese	75	80	..	..
Woo Tseu Tinfoil Factory	Chinese	40	100	..	..
Lou Zung Kee Cigar Factory	„	7	54	..	..
Shanghai Tinfoil Factory	„	100	170	..	80
Fong Yuen Carpet Factory	„	150	..	..	..
Yah Kee Glass Factory ..	Japanese	140	..	..	..
Yah Zung Safe Factory ..	Chinese	90	..	..	..
J. F. Woodworth Engineering Works	American	25	..	..	..
Zung Hyung Cotton Ginning Mill	Chinese	30	44	..	..
Van Hyung Iron Founders	„	26	..	..	..
Yah Yoong Iron Founders	„	21	..	..	..
Ziang Fah Iron Founders..	„	50	..	..	..
Mo Nyoen Zung Engineering Works..	„	34	..	..	..
Hyung Tai Iron Founders	„	25	..	..	..
Hwa Tung Engineering & Electric Works..	„	63	..	..	..
Yoong Tai Iron Founders	„	35	..	..	..
Yah Woo Cotton Thread Factory	„	23	14	..	..
Yah Woo Cotton Thread Factory	„	22	16	..	..
Ts Jung Engineering Works..	„	38	..	..	..
Foh Chong Engineering Works..	„	16	..	..	..
Tuh Chong Engineering Works..	„	10	..	..	..



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Yah Chong Ziang Engineering Works	„	13	..	..	..
Hyung Yueh Engineering Works	„	20	..	..	..
Hwa Chong Flectric & Engineering Works	„	12	..	..	..
The Asiatic Rubber Factory	Japanese	14	10	..	..
Yoong Chong Iron Foundry	Chinese	16	..	..	..
Kyung Tsaung Engineering Works	„	12	..	..	..
Foong Tai Engineering Works	„	30	..	..	..
Kung Lee Engineering Works	„	12	..	..	..
Tsing Yih Engineering Works	„	8	..	..	..
Yi Tai Engineering Works	„	14	..	..	..
Yuen Chong Engineering Works	„	97	..	..	..
Zung Ts Sing Engineering Works	„	13	..	..	..
Lee Da Engineering Works	„	21	..	..	..
Ing Yoong Zung Iron Foundry	„	11	..	..	..
Kyung Chong Iron Works	„	36	..	..	..
Da Sung Engineering Works	„	9	..	..	..
Zen Chong Zung Engineering Works	Chinese	22	..	..	..
Wong Yuin Kee Iron Foundry	„	14	..	..	..
Kawakita Co.	Japanese	23	..	..	..
Tsing Kung Engineering Works	Chinese	24	..	..	..
Chang Lui Engineering Works	„	34	..	..	..
Hyung Kee Iron Foundry	„	29	..	..	..
Zen Chong Ziang Iron Foundry	„	22	..	..	..
The Shanghai Zeh Zeh Sin Wen Zo (Printing Dept.)	Japanese	66	..	..	..
Zung Fok Chong Engineering Works	Chinese	22	..	..	..
Tsang Meu Chong Engineering Works	„	17	..	..	..
Yah Tai Chong Iron Foundry	„	22	..	..	..
Hoong Tai Engineering Works	„	12	..	..	..
Hang Hyung Chong Iron Founders	„	50	..	..	..
Nyoen Hyung Chong Engineering Works	„	20	..	..	..
Van Tai Engineering Works	„	15	..	..	..
Kyeu Da Engineering Works	„	16	..	..	..
Hoong Hyung Engineering Works	„	17	..	..	..
Zung Ping Kee Engineering Works	„	39	..	..	..
Hyung Chong Engineering Works, 477 Urga Red.	„	28	..	..	..
Tai Chong Iron Foundry	„	22	..	..	..
Kung Sing Chong Engineering Works	„	14	..	..	..
Yoeh Hyung Kee Engineering Works	„	10	..	..	..
Foh Chong Ziang Engineering Works	„	18	..	..	..
Kung Zung Chong Iron Foundry	„	19	..	..	..
Zuh Sing Printing Co.	„	38	..	..	..
WAYSIDE DISTRICT					
Liddell Bros., Ltd.	British	80	400	..	..
Pao Yuen Paper Factory	Chinese	120	4	..	..
Oriental Cotton Mill	British	560	1,350	100	..
New Engineering Works	„	1,570	..	..	..
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill	„	300	1,100	300	250
Tsing Chong Ziang Engineering Works	Chinese	40	..	..	..
Yah Zung Iron Works	„	34	..	..	..
Wu Zung Shing Iron Works	„	30	..	..	..
Tuh Tai Engineering Works	„	80	..	..	..
Wah Sun Electrical Engineering Works	„	90	..	..	..
Yah Lee Iron Works	„	42	..	..	..
Ching Wei Cotton Mill	„	110	270	..	..
Ching Yen Silk Godown	„	38	..	..	..

Tsung Tong Engineering Works	„	35	..	..	..
Zung Wu Iron Works	„	50	..	..	..
Ching Wah Lead-foil	„	150	450	..	..
Foh Lee Hat Maker	„	12	10	..	..
Tuh Sing Engineering Works	„	42	..	..	..
Yuen Chong Lead-foil Factory	„	60	130	..	.
Nie Lee Printing Co.	„	90	..	..	.
Hop Lee Iron Works	„	23	..	..	..
Ling Bei Kee Iron Works	.	34	..	..	..
Hop Chong Iron Works	.	38	.	..	..
Kung Yih Yah Kee Engineering Works	„	20	..	.	..
Scott, Harding & Co.	British	15	..	..	.
Van Chong Engineering Works	Chinese	60	.	..	..
Sing A Lee Engineering Works	„	28	..	..	.
Kwan Tai Kee Boat Coolies	„	90	..	..	..
Van Zung Yah Kee Engineering Works	„	29	..	..	..
Ward Printing Co.	„	36	..	..	..
Tai Shing Iron Works	Japanese	15	..	..	..
Dah Loong Iron Works	Chinese	198	..	..	..
Sze Tuh Shing Box Maker	„	30	..	8	..
Tsing Yih Cotton Factory	„	12	5	5	..
Zung Wah Iron Works	„	47	..	..	..
Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.	„	1,530	3400	..	..
Kwan Chong Iron Works	„	40	..	20	..
Tsang Yung Yuen Engineering Works	„	22	..	..	..
Yah Tai Engineering Works	„	30	..	..	..
Yung Shing Ziang Iron Works	„	20	..	..	..
Mei Chong Sing Engineering Works	„	20	..	..	..
Yah Dah Engineering Works	„	35	..	..	..
Tsung Wah Twine Maker	„	60	50	..	..
An Tai Engineering Works	„	30	..	..	..
Yah Shing Engineering Works	„	26	..	..	..
Central Printing Co.	„	80	6	..	..
Fuh Zung Engineering Works	„	25	..	..	..
Zeu Chong Ziang Engineering Works	„	23	..	..	..
Darh Foong Dyeing Works	„	140	..	..	..
Sing Ming Engineering Works	„	40	..	..	..
Fah Shing Ziang Engineering Works	„	20	..	..	..
Van Wha Silk Factory	„	250	150	..	..
Yuen Chong Tai Iron Works	„	20	..	..	..
Sih Chong Match Factory	„	130	150	..	60
Way Chong Engineering Works	„	80	..	..	..
Zeu Foong Weaving Factory	„	..	15	..	..
Yuen Chong Tai Iron Works	„	30	..	..	..
Sih Chong Iron Works	,	30	..	..	..
Dee Yih Carpet Factory	„	150	150	..	..
Mei Suh Cotton Factory	„	20	20	..	..
Asiatic Engineering Co.	American	60	..	..	..
Ito Tobacco Factory	Japanese	60	70	..	..
Tsung Loong Iron Works	Chinese	38	..	..	..
Wah Tai Engineering Works	„	30	..	..	..
British & American Publishing Co.	British	360	.	..	..
Kiu Wah Hosiery	Chinese	20	50	.	..
Yuen Nyih Tobacco Co.	„	20	10	..	..
Loh Sih Kai Ice Factory	„	20	..	..	..
China Tobacco Co.	„	80	200	..	..
Sincere's Factory	„	180	40	..	..
Trollope & Colls,	British	24	..	..	..
American Tobacco Co.	American	310	270	..	..
Sung Kee Engineering Works	Chinese	60		.	.

YANGTSZEPOO DISTRICT

Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co.	British	1,450	4,160	150	40
Heng Foong Cotton Mill	Chinese	500	1 850	200	400
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill	British	650	2,450	400	300

(Continued on page 279)

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Men and Events

A daughter, Beverly Jean, was born to Harry L. Kingman of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. Kingman at Dr. Fearn's sanitorium on July 19.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn departed last week for a four-months' trip to America which she expects to spend in California with a possible visit with relatives in St. Louis.

G. Bertram Mitchell of the firm of Albert Frank and Company, advertising agents of New York City, is touring the Orient for the purpose of investigating general business and economic conditions.

With the departure of Commander G. de Rossi, Consul General for Italy and senior of the Shanghai consular body, United States Consul General E. S. Cunningham assumed the senior consulship on July 17. Commander Rossi went on sick leave and will be away several months.

The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce of Shanghai has received authorization from the Chinese government to issue bank notes for circulation in Shanghai. The notes will be of $2, $5, $10, and $50 denomination. The office of the bank in Peking has been issuing bank notes for some time.

Chinese residents of Cebu City, Philippine Islands, have established a school for their children in which Chinese literature will be taught. According to an article by Tan Tiamlam in the Cebu *Advertiser*, the school has the support of wealthy Chinese merchants of the province and in addition to day-classes there will also be night-classes.

A resolution was passed at the Council of the China Consortium which met in London on July 10 to the effect that the Consortium agreement which expires in October 1925 should be renewed at that time. Those present at the meeting were Thomas Lamont American, Sir Charles Addis, British, Thiaume de la Chaume, French and K. Yano, Japanese.

The Shanghai Market Prices Report for the first quarter of 1924 contains, among other interesting data, the comparative wholesale price indexes for the past five years of China, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom. Taking prices in 1913 as 100, the present indexes are: United States 140, China and the United Kingdom 160, and Japan 200.

Edwin Moss Williams, son of Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., is now in Japan on a trip through the Orient which includes Korea, China and the Philippines. Mr. Williams is a student in the School of Journalism and expects to return to school in time for the opening of the fall session.

A block of stone from the old section of the Great Wall of China to the southwest of the Nankow Pass north of Peking, has been sent to the Chicago *Tribune* by Charles Dailey correspondent at Peking. The block will be included with eleven other blocks of stone from the oldest buildings of the world in the new tower being constructed as part of the new office building of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Miss Shu Ching Ting, a member of the board of the Y. W. C. A. in China, delivered an address on June 19 before the Institution for a Christian Basis for World Relations at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the subject of working conditions in the Orient. Miss Margaret Burton of the National Y. W. C. A. also addressed the meeting on Conditions in China, and Dr. Robert Fitch, president of Hangchow Christian College, spoke on American Policies toward the Far East.

After August 1, stamps will be on sale at the Pacific Mail Steamship office, Nanking Road, Shanghai, for the United States Overland Air Mail service. The mail is dispatched from San Francisco daily at 6 a.m., arriving the following day in Chicago at 7.20 a. m. and at New York at 5 p.m. Only first-class mail is accepted, the rates being from San Francisco: 8 cents gold per ounce to Cheyenne, 16 cents to Chicago and 24 cents to New York and other points on the Atlantic coast.

Gregorio Carmichael, a 14-year old Filipino boy, was awarded the sum of G. $30,000 as a cash settlement of his claims against the G. $7,000,000 estate of his grandfather, John Carmichael of Blackwell, Oklahoma, according to a dispatch in the *Manila Bulletin* for July 12. According to the account, John Carmichael was a soldier in the Philippines at the time of the American occupation and at that time married a native Filipino woman. After his return to America he "struck" oil in Oklahoma. Since the settlement of the above claim another mestizo claimant by the name of Dugal Carmichael has appeared on the scene also claiming to be a grandchild of the American soldier

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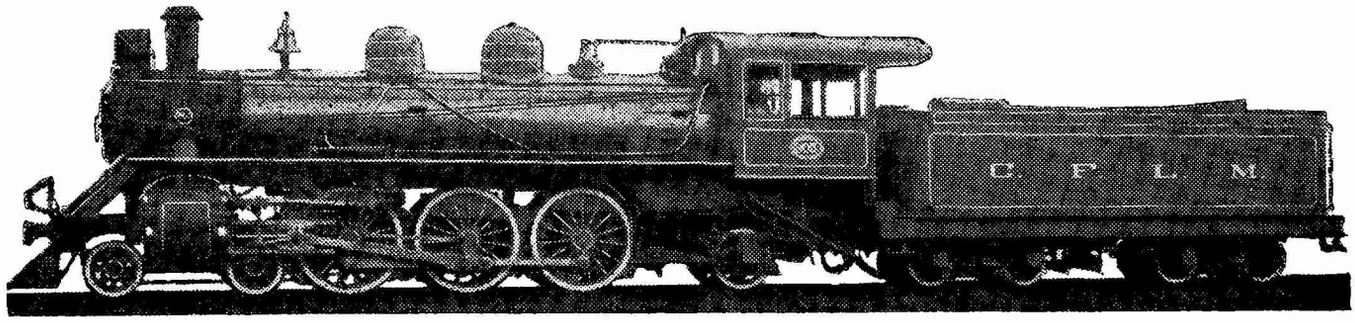

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29-280

Practical Education and Famine Relief in China

By O. J. Todd

Mr. Todd, the Engineer Representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has been handling engineering work in China for the past five years, chiefly in Shantung, where he handled field investigations under John R. Freeman on the Grand Canal; later in charge of the American Red Cross operations in Shantung, where he built 500 miles of motor roads, in 1922 building roads and dikes in 16 counties of Shantung for the Famine Relief Committee, after which he made the studies, estimates and plans, and organized and helped carry through the work of Yellow River reversion near Li Chin, Shantung, in 1922-23, acting as Chief Engineer and Consulting Engineer of that project until July 1923, when he went to America in the interest of the China International Famine Relief Commission, by whom he has been engaged for a term of three years to head that Commission's new Engineering Department.

In the handling of famine work in 1920 and 1921 in North China many lessons were learned in the matter of expenditure of funds and among these perhaps the most valuable were those gained in the districts where American Red Cross money was spent. It will be remembered that all these funds were put on works projects, most of them for construction of

Where we crossed the Yellow River northeast of Yenanfu, the river has cut a channel through sandstone rock.

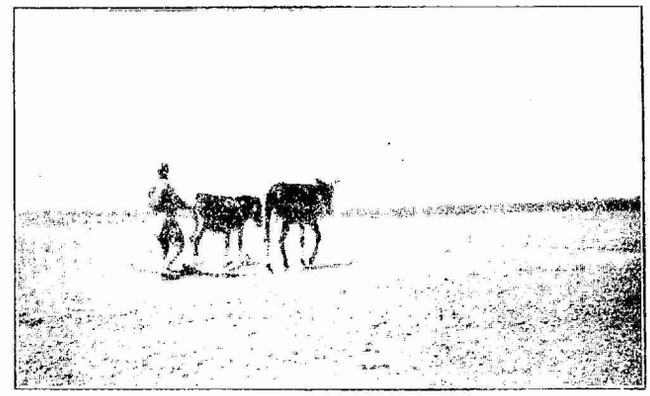
highways, though some funds went for wells to irrigate lands. The following year other famine relief organizations used funds on dike construction and various projects that would be famine prevention measures. It seemed to be the opinion of those who followed the work most closely that it paid to use the money in preventive work rather than to give it outright to the people in need.

Beginning in the fall of 1921 when there was a consolidation of the various organizations that had been working on famine relief, by general agreement a plan was adopted whereby the future expenditure of funds would be confined as far as possible to works projects, under which head are classed not only highway extensions, but irrigation schemes diking schemes and river control generally, with the idea that whenever money was spent on famine relief a certain amount of permanent work would be left that would make famines less likely in the future. The China International Famine Relief Commission has committed itself to such a program.

This movement to attempt conservancy projects that practically amounts to increasing the grain productive area of China has received general endorsement by both Chinese and foreigners, who have taken an interest in this work. There is hardly a dissenting voice among the prominent men who have been studying these problems within the last two years. The feeling seems to be general that the work must be extended and continued over a number of years until it has attained a scope that will come somewhere near meeting the present needs by way of crop insurance.

Organization of an Engineering Department

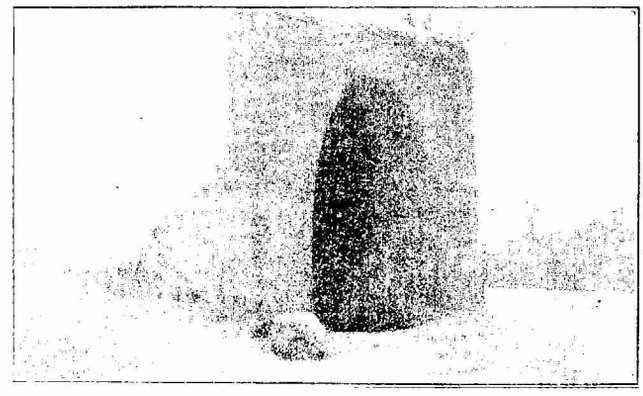
In the spring of 1923 this Commission decided to have its own Engineering Department with headquarters at Peking. To carry out its new policy in this matter not only was an Engineer Representative appointed for the Commission, but also a Technical Board, consisting of men of various nationalities, to advise on major technical problems from time to time. In building up this engineering organization, an effort has been made to choose men who have had experience in the interior of China on construction work and particularly those familiar with the Yellow River and other difficult streams, as it is felt that river problems will be the ones most often undertaken by the Commission in its program of famine prevention. Gradually, as the work grows new men are being added to the force. A small central staff will be maintained and this will be mobile. In addition there will be the provincial organizations such as those already in the field in Honan, Hupeh, and Shensi.



Rolling wheat to keep it from drying out, in the Wei Peh district, Shensi.

Assignment in America

Before establishing the Engineering Department at Peking, the writer was given an assignment in America which he carried out during the summer and fall months of 1923 while on furlough. This was to acquaint prominent American engineers and others, who had been interested in educational movements in China, with the new program of the Famine Relief Commission. It included interviews with men all the way from San Francisco to New York and Washington. As a result a committee was formed with headquarters in New York, with some of our most distinguished friends of China acting as members, and among these were two past presidents and one present president of our large American engineering societies. The general program proposed by this Commission has received the hearty endorsement, not only of these men



Approach to underground dwellings in the Wei Peh region. Whole villages live this way to escape brigands.

on the New York committee, but of practically every other prominent educator or engineer in America with whom the topic was discussed. It is hoped that these friends of China will give moral support to the work we are doing and later on furnish us assistance as our technical staff demands additions.

Program for Field Investigation

The program for 1924 includes investigations in eight of the most central provinces of China, and it is in these provinces that famines most frequently occur. The principal projects in five of these have already been partially covered, and more work will be done on them before the end of the season. Among the projects that have come up for consideration are

a road extension in Hunan province, possible dike work along the Yellow River in Shantung, a study of the Yellow River in Honan for future river control work, studies of the Wei Peh irrigation project in Shensi, of the Fen Ho flood problems in Shansi, of dike extensions along the Han River and the Yangtze River in Hupeh, and possible preliminary studies of the Hwai River problem in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces.

A Recent Trip into Honan, Shensi and Shansi

The greater part of the months of March and April were occupied by the writer in a trip of inspection in the provinces of Honan, Shensi and Shansi. The Honan work has to do with the straightening of the Yellow River and is an immense problem. Little has been done as yet except carrying on certain experiments with small tree retards. This work was begun last July, near the Chihli border on the north bank of the Yellow River and proved successful on about two miles of bank on which the work was attempted. The main problem in Honan has to do with the Yellow River as a whole, starting at a point northwest of Loyang. Preparations are under way for getting a survey started this summer so that recommendations for construction work may be ready some time next spring.

The Wei Peh Project

The work of greatest interest in this part of China, however, is in Shensi province, which is isolated at its eastern border being 70 miles beyond the western terminus of the Lunghai Railway. The Wei Peh region lies to the north of the old capital, Sianfu. For many centuries irrigation works have been operating in this region, and history states that at one time 4,000,000 mou of these lands were under irrigation and well cared for. Now the works have gone back until less than 40,000 mou have water, and the supply for this small area is intermittent. With the cutting down of the bed of the Yellow River, the Wei River and the King River have also cut their beds down, leaving the old intakes too high, so that from time to time new channels have been cut farther up the rocky gorge of the King. It is no longer practicable to carry on this method of diverting the water, and the local Chinese engineers, working with funds furnished by the Famine Relief Committee, have made sufficient investigations to warrant an estimate being made of the cost of putting in a modern irrigation project. The writer has just been over this with Chief Engineer Lee, and finds that Mr. Lee's conclusions are on the whole sound. It is practical to build a long tunnel through the Tsung Shan and draw water from the King River from an impounding reservoir to be built considerably above the present canal intake. The mud of the King River has so clogged up the irrigation ditches that it seems absolutely necessary to have an impounding reservoir and means of flushing out the mud so that the minimum amount of silt will pass into the irrigation ditches.

Studies in North Shensi

In going over this problem we found the officials and the people all through this district most interested in getting this work carried through, and anxious for our co-operation.

s of costs, in company with Professor Lowdermilk, of Nanking University, I spent over two weeks in travel north of Sianfu, looking into the supply and cost of timber, coal, work stock, etc. that would be needed on a large piece of construction in that region. Also, in order to look up possible future highway extensions we travelled as far north as Yenanfu and then northeast to the western terminus of the Yellow River road in Shansi. It is interesting to note that in practically all this region north of the Wei Peh, the country is sparsely settled. The towns have been wrecked by many wars and raids for a number of years back until little remains except the wheat growing farmer. Even the silk industry that once flourished northeast of Yenanfu seems to have been abandoned. The coal mines are operated on a small scale and their products sold locally, there being no adequate roads to haul the product to market. Bridges over the streams are the most temporary contrivances and go out each year in the flood. The timber has been cut off everywhere so that the whole region is practically barren of trees. Half of the population lives in dugouts in the loess hills. The weathering away of these hills continues slowly but steadily, and in many places much less than 50% of the country is available for agriculture, the rest being on steep side hills that cannot be cultivated. Whether or not it would be practical to do any tree planting in the gulches to stop further erosion is a matter that will require further study, but at present the maximum amount of loess is being dissolved and moved down by the rain to these various tributaries of the Yellow River, whence it travels on toward the sea.

Shansi and Its Roads

Crossing the Yellow River where it passes through sandstone formation, we came into an entirely different country, and near Liulin, along the Yellow River-Fenchowfu road, found a most prosperous section that was in complete contrast to anything we had seen in Shensi province. This and the great valley around Taiku and Fenchowfu that we came to three days later all showed the result of better organization and a more stable government. The Red Cross road that we traversed three days from the Yellow River to Fenchowfu was under traffic regulations. Carts traveling it must be licensed and have tires at least 3" wide. While it is not maintained for auto traffic, it is in good condition for the carts. Other modern roads connecting Fenchowfu with Taiyuanfu and Pingyao were in good condition, except for a few culverts near the Fen Ho that were being replaced. Stages are running from Pingyao to Taiku and Taiyuanfu as well as from Fenchowfu to Taiyuanfu. These roads are kept entirely for autos and rickshas. This valley is generally prosperous, though the problem of the Fen Ho is a live one and before long serious study must be made, to the end that this river may be properly regulated. Probably the writer will spend the month of July making some preliminary studies in this region.

The Commission's Program

From observations that we have been able to make during these first five months that our Engineering Department has been in operation, we feel that most valuable work can be done by way of crop insurance in assisting on some of these river control and irrigation schemes. No definite program has been decided upon, but the closest attention will be given to such problems as the Wei Peh irrigation scheme, Fen Ho control, Yellow River reclamation scheme, and the Hwai River studies, which have not yet been commenced. For the time our department will not attempt road building. That is more in the nature of famine relief where it is necessary to give work to labor in an area affected by starvation. The work we hope to do first is preventive work and practically means crop insurance in the areas that are the gardens of the various provinces that they occupy. Added to this it is felt that the work is highly educational, and every effort will be put forth to train young Chinese engineers in the work of constructing and operating these various projects so that extensions may be carried on through departments organized by the various provincial governments in the not far distant future. It will furnish a certain post-graduate training for Chinese engineers that has been sorely lacking in China thus far.

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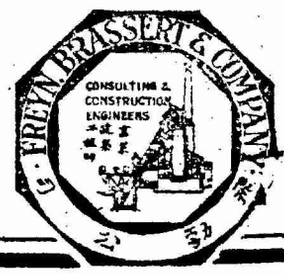

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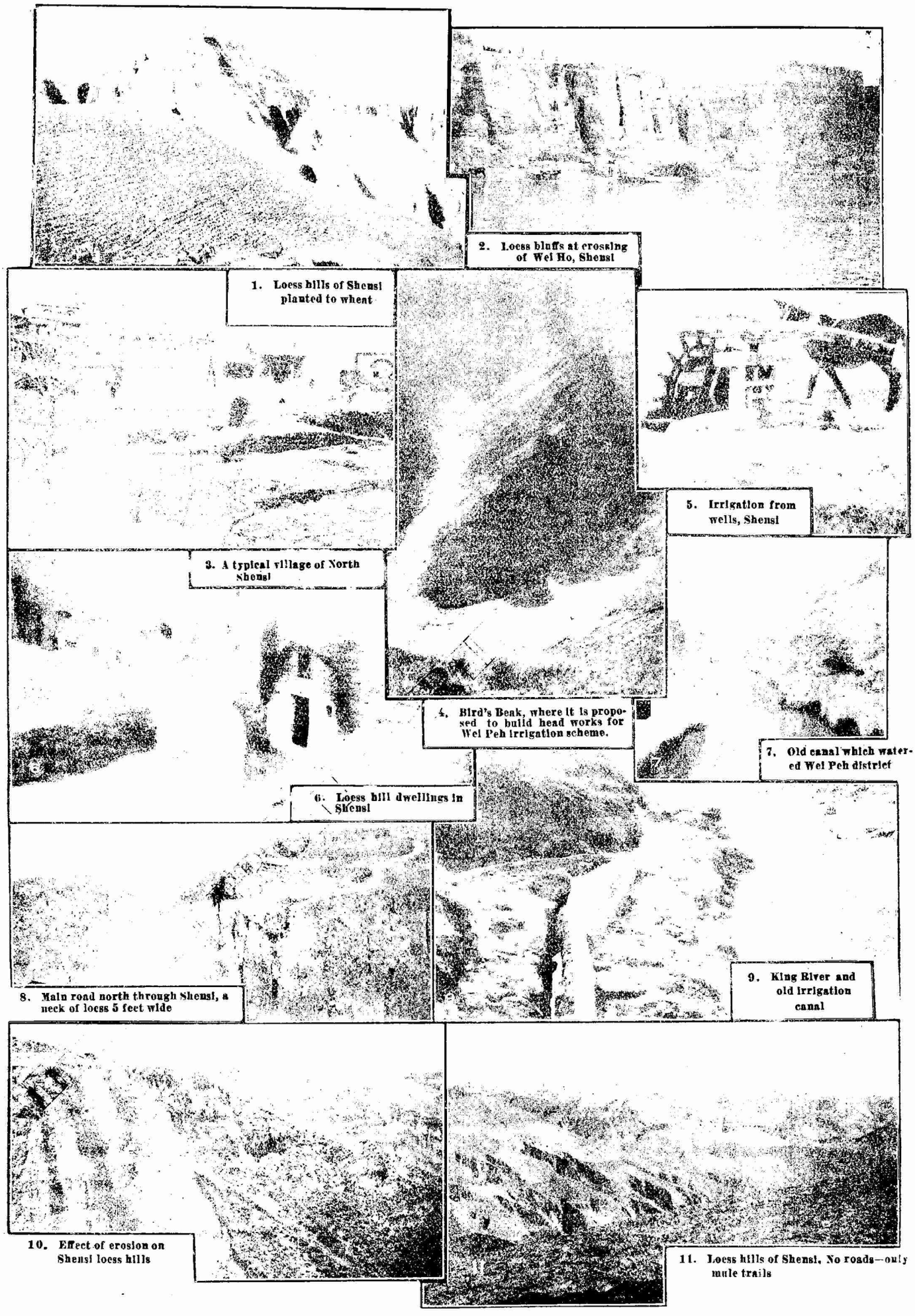

1. Loess hills of Shensi planted to wheat

2. Loess bluffs at crossing of Wei Ho, Shensi

3. A typical village of North Shensi

4. Bird's Beak, where it is proposed to build head works for Wei Peh irrigation scheme.

5. Irrigation from wells, Shensi

6. Loess hill dwellings in Shensi

7. Old canal which watered Wei Peh district

8. Main road north through Shensi, a neck of loess 5 feet wide

9. King River and old irrigation canal

10. Effect of erosion on Shensi loess hills

11. Loess hills of Shensi, No roads—only mule trails

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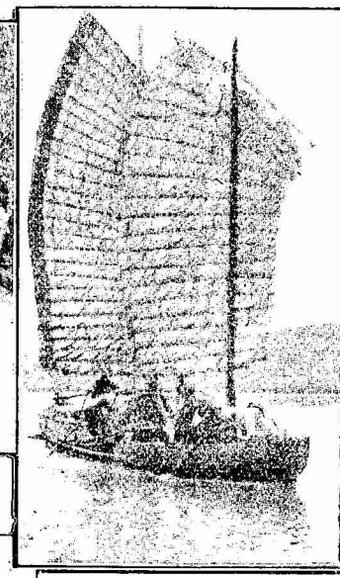
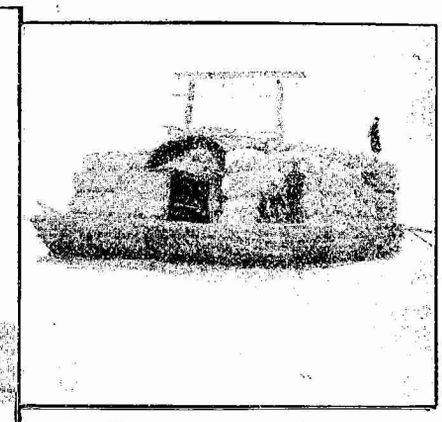
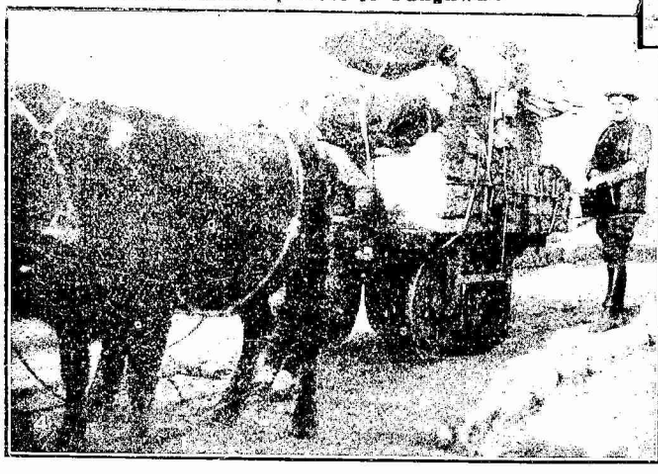
1. At the western end of the Lunghai railway, one changes to carts. It is 10 miles to the Yellow River and 70 miles up-river to Tungkwan.



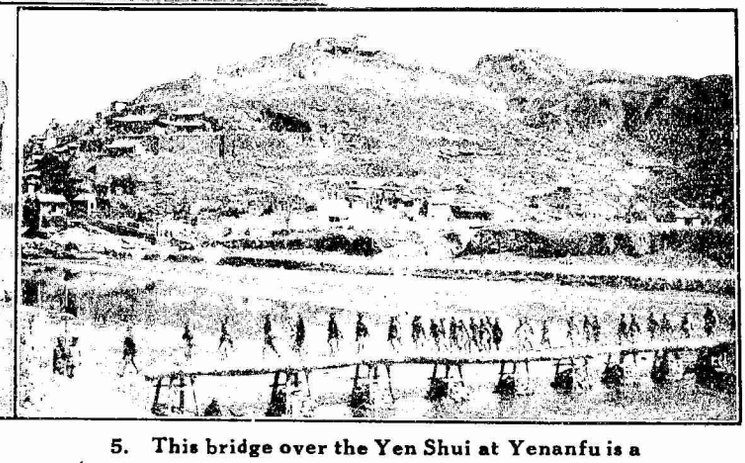
2. By this means, Mr. Todd went up the Yellow River 70 miles in two days



3. Shensi cotton coming down Yellow River



4. A slow method of handling freight between the Yellow River and Sianfu, Shensi.



5. This bridge over the Yen Shui at Yenanfu is a typical temporary bridge of north Shensi.

Why We Need American Support

The funds used by our Commission are now principally from Chinese sources, though some of them came from America and Europe at the time of the last famine and are remnants of those contributions. No attempt is now being made to increase these funds from outside sources, but it is thought that certain support for the purpose of extending the technical staff can and will be given by America, just as similar support has been given to the technical staffs in the various mission hospitals throughout China. The cause is a most worthy one and the plan is one that works. It has been tried for the past three years in Hupeh province and in the north of China successfully; that is, monies have been advanced partially to support work, while the remainder of the money has been raised by the people of the district to be benefitted. The money advanced by the Commission is repaid with interest. All the work and all the money, both of the Commission and from the people of the district, is handled by the representatives of the Commission. The people who have tried this method are well satisfied with the way their funds have been handled, and are continually applying for new loans to make further extensions to their various reclamation projects. With a central Engineering Department it now seems possible to extend the scope of this work.

Why the Chinese Support It

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the scheme is the fact that the work is done at minimum costs with the engineering overhead furnished free by the Peking headquarters. This, of course, is paid for from the interest on the loan that is made to help build the project; that is, the people of the province are relieved from the feeling that they are being exploited, and the general result is that work can be carried on under this organization more economically than by any other method that has yet been tried in China. The fact that the movement is generally popular among the Chinese is the thing that commends it most, and the fact that prominent Chinese are taking an active part in the handling of this work is sufficient evidence that it has struck a popular chord and is the key to the thing that is wanted.

Why the Organization Is International

The question has been asked why it is necessary to have an international organization to carry on such work. It is true that hospitals have been run by missions of various denominations and various races throughout China, and they have succeeded in their communities, but no large string of hospitals all functioning through one head organization has yet been attempted in China. In our work we feel that greater efficiency will be accomplished by having a large mobile organization that is well balanced and represents all nationalities. An all-American movement might succeed in certain localities or on certain projects as long as American money only was being spent. but it could not succeed all over China; neither would an all-English movement be successful except locally. The present organization, with its many nationalities, appears to bring about the most complete harmony that can be expected in such a movement, can feel free to go to the Diplomatic Body as a whole for support, and can keep its movements absolutely neutral, so that no international jealousies may arise.

America's Attitude Indicated by Precedent

The question has been raised why should Americans assist in an international movement when other nations are not contributing. To this the answer can be made that we did not question the acts of other nations when we raised the millions to send to Japan last September, nor have we questioned the acts of other nations when we established our medical work and educational work in missions throughout China or when we returned the original portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity in 1908. Other nations will follow as soon as they are financially able to do so, and at the present time are giving in time what they are not able to give in money. It is quite as important that those Americans who are interested in China assist this movement, though it be governed by an international body, as it is that they contribute to the American Red Cross for work here or elsewhere abroad. It is not a time to discuss what the other nations are doing. Chinese needs are greater today by far than they will be a generation hence. If we are really interested in the work of true education, we shall not stop to argue about the acts of other countries, but will give all the support we can to this movement as long as it is under as competent control as it has been in the past two years.

中國救災事業與實習教育之關繫

曾憶當一九二〇與一九二一年任華北辦理救災事務時所得最大之經驗首推度支一項讀者當憶當時美國紅十字會之大宗開支爲建築道路款項而其他救災團體亦以築堤防患爲能事蓋各方已公認救災的款與其直接分施災民以救目前之急不如用作防患計劃之爲愈矣迨一九二一年秋季各方救災團體對於措置災款一項曾通過一重要議案其大旨謂災款用度當以築路灌溉堤防疏河爲目的並委中國萬國救災事務所以總其成此議一經規定中西重要人物莫不表示同情並謂此項計劃斷非於短時間得奏成功非至農產可脫離水災險時不能中止也

工程部之組織

當一九二三年春萬國救災事務所決議組織工程部總機關於北京設有工程代表一人以司其事並舉有各國人士組織一董事會以爲重大事宜之商榷當組織工程部時頗注意於熟悉黃河之人才該所蓋已深知災防事業與河道之關繫矣迨後事業擴張則人才自當添聘目下擬設流動辦事員數人而各省則擬設分機關其已設立者則有河南湖北陝西三省云

美人士之贊助

當工程部未組織以前記者乘一九二三年歸國時曾將上項災防新計劃多方與關心中國教育事業之美工程司等詳爲解說其結果得使彼等組織團體設總機關於紐約其會員中有美各工程學會之前任會長二人現任會長一人可見美人士對於上項計劃已表十分同情並願該團體除今日與我以精神上之援助外他日當與以人才上之協助也

實地調查之次序

一九二四年之災防事務爲災荒最盛八省之實地調查其中五省之重要計劃幾將調查清楚所已討論之各計劃中有湖南添路問題山東黃河沿岸堤防問題河南黃河調查管理問題陝西渭北灌溉問題山西汾河水災問題湖北揚子漢河添堤問題及江蘇安徽淮河問題

河南陝西山西之遊歷

今春三四兩月記者曾遊歷調查河南陝西山西三省河南之災防事務爲築直黃河之大工程目下除植樹退水以作試驗外尚無何種成蹟該項試驗曾於上年七月近直隸之黃河北岸舉行其結果堪稱滿意河南之主要問題爲自洛陽西北起點之黃河全部工程今夏測量該河之種種預備已積極進行想明春開工之意見書不無多分把握也

渭北計劃

渭北地域位於西安之北在昔灌溉得宜相傳耕地有四百萬畝之多而今工程失修農產地已逐漸減至四萬畝其故無非以黃河渭河等分流汲水所致目下惟有另謀灌溉新計劃以復舊日之盛況耳

陝西北部之調查

對於上項計劃凡陝西官民莫不同聲贊助記者曾於該項計劃之經費詳爲核算並向北週遊調查木材煤料等貨價其經歷所得最耐思索之點則陝北地大人稀城市荒涼除農作外即昔日盛行之鹽業亦均放棄煤礦出產以運輸不便僅銷本地樹木罕見山土剝削無遺是否尚能植樹保土須待詳細調查也

山西與其道路

渡黃河沿黃河至汾州府一路其景物皆非陝西可望其項背足見執政者治理有方也按自黃河至汾州大道雖不能行汽車而驢車行之則甚安適也其餘如汾州太原等各大城間道路平坦專行汽車人力車者也此處地雖繁盛而汾河問題急待解決以防患於未然也

災防事務之次序

由吾人遊歷調查之所得深信災防最要計劃莫如導河灌溉二事目下雖無一定方針然對於渭北灌溉問題汾河管理問題黃河流域懇殖問題淮河調查問題必當先行着手者也本所於築路一項暫不舉辦惟願於災防方面積極進行吾人並深信此項工程與教育上有密切之關繫吾人欲極力提拔中國工程人才經過一番實地建築的鍛練俾他日得分散各省擔任未了之災防工程蓋中國實習教育迄未發展也

需要美人援助之原由

目下本所款項大半爲中國方面供給而甚願美國與以專門人才之供給蓋災防事宜既爲極有價值之計劃而其事業又並非消耗的當工程開辦時本所當代墊其一部分之款項迨後本利歸楚餘款則取自當地人民經濟權雖操於本所代表之手然當地人民均甚滿意其紛紛向本所重借款項再行開懇者頗有其人目下工程部已組織完成想可繼續進行矣

華人贊助之原由

此種計劃之最引人注目者厥惟工程之節省是也蓋北京工程部所派工程司並不取費而此項工程司之供給則全仰給於借款之利息故華人方面極表贊助觀華人重要人物對於此事非常熱心即可知矣

取用萬國名義之原由

或問此項組織何必用萬國名義余應之曰吾人所以代表萬國者無非欲謀辦事上之迅速耳目下之團體既有各國代表則對於外交團亦易得援助所有舉動可嚴守中立得免國際上種種之猜忌也

美人態度當以先例爲根據

或問此項團體既爲萬國運動而各國並不援助美人亦何必專美於前執是說者請問何以答覆去秋美國所供給日本之震災費並何以解釋歷年美國捐助中國之教育費醫藥費乎總之中國今日之需要較諸來日爲更甚吾人若眞關心中國之實習教育者當贊助此舉惟恐其遲有何暇計及其他各國之行動哉

News from North China

Although it has been some time since the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as the next Premier to succeed Sun Pao-chi was submitted to Parliament for its approval by the President, Parliament has not yet decided upon a date to cast votes. Instead, certain members of the House of Representatives have introduced in the House a bill denouncing the government action in the appointment of Dr. Koo as Acting Premier. Wang Yu-chi, Chief Secretary of the President's Office, General Feng Yu-hsiang and a number of other political friends of Dr. Yen are at present entertaining the various party leaders and their members with elaborate feasts.

Regarding the exchange of ambassadors between China and Soviet Russia, the Chinese government during a recent Cabinet meeting decided to accept the proposal of the Moscow government and the Soviet Mission in Peking has also been duly informed of this fact. Instructions have also been sent to Mr. Li Chia-ao at Moscow to communicate with the Soviet government in that respect. Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy in Peking, is understood to have informed the Peking government that he has been appointed as the first ambassador to China and requested to have a date to present his credentials to the President, although such a date has not yet been fixed by the Chinese government. The Chinese attitude is at present evidently inclined to the immediate opening of the Sino-Russian Conference to settle the outstanding questions.

General Chang Tso-lin, apparently dissatisfied with the settlement of the Sino-Russian questions by the Peking government, is now attempting to sever connections from Peking in all diplomatic matters and to establish a foreign affairs department in his own government to take charge of diplomatic matters in the Three Eastern Provinces. It is to be remembered that General Chang's proposal made some time ago to have judicial independence from Peking has also given Peking enough anxiety, but this has caused even greater alarm in Peking officialdom.

The Metropolitan District together with a large tract of Chihli including Tientsin is at present threatened by flood. Sections of the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways have been destroyed by freshets caused by recent incessant rainfall. Part of the land on the Peking-Tientsin section is also inundated by water. Large areas of land west of Tientsin have also been flooded with water. The south bank of the Yung Ting Ho had a break several days ago and caused considerable damage to the nearby villages. The populace of Tientsin was greatly alarmed by a report from the consular body that the flood was coming in 54 hours and the Peking and Tientsin *Times* in an editorial gave the people more anxiety. As a consequence, various consulates volunteered to cooperate with Chinese authorities and conservancy bodies in repairing various dykes. At present, the rain has stopped which fact gives more hope on the safe side but anxiety has not yet been totally removed.

A report from Kalgan states that it has suffered from a flood which is the heaviest in memory. Over 1000 lives have been lost and damages were done to the extent of $2,000,000. A bridge on the Peking-Suiyuan line was carried away by water and at Kanchuang, water is on a leval with the floor of the carriages of the train. Living things were washed offand houses were carried away. The Japanese consulate was submerged as much as seven feet above the floor, although the inmates were safe.

The Unites States Court for China adjourned its session in Tientsin on July 16. The court ended with the *nolle prosequi* of two criminal cases and the aquittal of the accused owing to the refusal of a number of Chinese witnesses to be present in the Court. Judge Milton D. Purdy and the party including Mr. Rodger, acting District Attorney, Thurston Porter, United States Marshal, and Peyton-Griffin, Deputy Clerk, and others left Tientsin on the night of July 16 for Mukden on their way to Harbin where Court will be held for about four days.

Richard T. Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Evans and their two daughters, has left Tientsin on his way back to America to spend a four-month vacation. During the absence of Mr. Evans, Barry C. Eastham, who was recently admitted to the local American bar in Tientsin, will take charge of Mr. Evans's law office. Mr. Eastham formerly practiced in the Supreme Court of Oregon after taking his law degree in the State university there and is now also a professor in the Pei Yang University of Tientsin.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, besides protesting to the British Legation regarding the threat of the commander of the *Cockchafer* to bombard the city of Wanhsien in connection with the death of Edwin C. Hawley, recently instructed Chow Tsu- chun, secretary of the ministry, who is now in Szechnan negotiating with the Japanese regarding the *Yiyang Maru* case, to make a thorough investigation of the incident. Before receiving reports from Mr. Chow, the ministry is not likely

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to take further steps than the protest already sent to the British Legation.

General Pau Kuei-ching, former Tuchun of Hailungkiang and Kirin, has been proposed by the Peking government to be next president of the Chinese Eastern Railway to succeed Dr. C. C. Wang, who has left for an extended trip in America and Europe. It is understood that General Pau has accepted the proposal and General Chang Tso-lin has also given his approval of the appointment. It is expected that a presidential mandate will be promulgated in a few days.

Chen Keh, Minister of Interior, has been sued in the Administrative Court by the People's Association in Peking for installing the House Tax or Police Tax in Peking which has been put in force since July 1. The grievances of the people are based on the new Constitution of the Republic which, in its 111th Article, stipulates that any legislation that increases the financial burden of the people must be passed by the House of Representatives while the said tax has never been submitted to the Parliament. There are also several other articles that support the statement. The Court has accordingly accepted the case.

Tientsin, July 20, 1924. P. Y. C.

News from West China

Some excitement has been caused by the appearance of what was undoubtedly a meteorite on the evening of June 27. At about 9 p.m. a li ht film of clo ds hid a l but the brightest stars, when the sky suddenly lighted almost as if the full moon had shone behind the clouds. It was so marked that instinctively we looked up just in time to see a ball of fire make its way across the sky. The meteor may have been 10,000 feet, above the earth though many of the Chinese are willing to declare that it scarcely missed the house tops. While passing through the space covered by light clouds it might easily have been thought that it was lower than the clouds, but it soon passed from view behind a heavier cloud which showed that it was above the clouds all the time. The view we had of this phenomenon lasted for about 5 seconds.

There are more families than usual remaining in the city this year. It has been found that the University Campus is a very good place in which to pass the summer. So we expect to have at least four families all summer. There are a number of children in each family and one of the great attractions is the opportunity to bathe every day in the irrigation streams which run very swift and full here This sport is denied those who go to the mountains as no Summer Resort has any bathing facilities. The families who are trying-out the new plan are the Freemans, Braces, Services and Muirs. These, with a number of others who will be in the city for longer or shorter periods, will make our summer colony.

The others have gone, as usual, to Omei Shan, to Kwanhsien, to Peh Lu Ting (Penghsien), and to Douglas Heights (Yunghsien). No one has had any serious trouble with robbers. One party on a small boat was stopped because the robbers found out that the boatman had taken advantage of having a foreigner on board to transport about $500 worth of copper cash to Kaiting where the exchange is different. The robbers, of course, learned that he had the stuff so they stopped the boat and assumed responsibility for the money! The foreigner was not molested beyond the inconvenience of having robbers on the boat. I am at present on a similar boat bound for Kiating and Chungking. We have seen no sign of robbers though in one place the "military men" asked for 100 cash for "tobacco" which was given. The reports of robbers are undoubtedly exaggerated, though the country is not as safe as it ought to be for either Chinese or foreign travellers.

The great trouble with the province at present is that there is little cohesion among the military parties who are the "rulers". Yesterday we left Chengtu where Yang Sen is Tuli. the recognized Military Governor of the province. Berore we reached Kiangkow, 00 li from Chengtu, we had passed into the district where one of Liu Yu Kiu's "generals" rules. At Pengshanhisien we found another of Liu Yu Kiu's generals. After leaving that city we passed through Meichow, and are now at Tsingshen. In these two cities General Cheng Hung Fan, of Kiating, is supreme. We hope to reach Kiating this evening. To-morrow we will go on to Suifu where General Liu Wen Hwei (a supporter of Liu Hsiang) rules. From there on to Chungking we will need to ask in almost every city and town if we wish make a schedule of the different forces that may be trying to hold a post on the Yangtze. When we reach Chungking we will doubtless find Teng Shih Hou, at present Civil Governor, Yuan Tsu Ming, the Kweichow General, Liu Tsen Hou, former Tuchun, and Liu Hsing, all trying to make enough out of the rich commercial city of Chungking, including salt revenue, to

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support enough goes to keep them in the running. Such its he game.

In the meantime Yang Sen continues at Chengtu. Recently his mother's death has prevented his appearing in public. With true Chinese devotion he has not shaved, head or face, since the news came; and when seen about his home, or the yamen, he appears in ordinary clothes, except on occasions when a uniform is demanded by military rules. The final obsequies will be held on July 15 after which he feels that the demands of his office will compel him to end the period of mourning. This period of mourning has prevented his appearing on the Fourth of July; and will prevent his appearing at the French celebration on the Fourteenth.

The Fourth of July is not usually celebrated in Chengtu. Most of our American residents have gone to the mountains by the first of July; and there is not often much of a celebration at the Summer Resorts because the date comes just when people are settling in. This year, with more people than usual in Chengtu, we were able to hold an informal celebration. After tea at 5 o'clock the children all waited with much excitement for the fireworks which could not be shown till 8. Those who have never seen the conventional Chinese Fireworks have missed one of the pleasures of China. While not the sort we are familiar with in America, nearly every one felt that it was a touch of the Home spirit on Independence Day.

Fourteen steamers have been plying above Chungking this season. One may expect to find at least one every day at Suifu from which city the drop down to Chungking consumes only eight hours. We are reminded of the prophecies of twenty years ago that steamers would never come above Ichang. That was before Captain Plant opened the Gorge Route to Shuh. We passed the finest little steamer trying to make Kiating this year. The water has continued low since navigationg opened last spring. There has been a rumor that the soldiers at Kwanhsien had cut off the water supply! The fact remains that lack of rains has kept the whole Yangtze River low for months. It ought also to dispose once for all of the old controversy as to whether it is rain, or melting of Tibetan snows, that raises the Yangtze yearly. Those of us who know West China, and especially know something about Tibetan snows, have no doubt that snows have very little to do with it. It is rain over the whole Yangtze basin that may be expected yearly, at least by the middle of June, that raises the river. There is not snow enough in all that basin, on mountains, or in Tibetan valleys, to do it. So this year we waited till July 11 for that rain. It hit us at Suifu and we had perfect torrents in the streets while we were there. And it continued all the way to Chungking. The flood is on.

The larger steamers have already started for Suifu and some of the smaller ones will be making Kiating for the next six weeks if there is rain enough. We tied up at Luchow for the night where we found one steamer on our arrival, another one came to anchor just before dark. Fancy three steamers in Luchow! A few years ago one would have been amazed to find three at one time in Ichang.

Wu Pei Fu has some new gunboats on the upper Yangtze, but more of that later. The latest sensation in Chungking is that General Teng Shih Hou actually took his office as Civil Governor (Seng Chang) on July 11. It has meant days of festivities similar to those we witnessed in Chengtu when Yang Sen became Tuli.

Wanhsien again comes into prominence over the killing of Dr. Hawley, American. The boatmen are playing a losing game. They seem to understand that and are fighting hard to retain some of the traffic on the upper Yangtze. They were long ago driven from the lower part of the river. However it will not be many years before the junks cease to operate, at least below Chungking.

Chengtu, July 13, 1924.

J. R. M.

News from Central China

The Hwangpei District Motor Road Association has written to the Hsiakow District Association notifying it that the motor road which is under construction between Hwangpei city and Siehkow is now nearly completed, and requesting the latter association to carry out at the earliest possible date the construction of a motor road between Hankow and Siehkow.

The places at which the Kin-Han railway is interrupted by floods are Kaoyi, Lincheng, and Neikiu in Chihli. North bound trains are only able to proceed as far as Shuntehfu, from the north of which the tracks are under water. A later report says that a section of the line at Weiwaifu was carried away by flood on the 15th instant and on the 16th the north bound train could only reach Hsinshiang.

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29-290

Some little time ago Marshal Wu Pei-fu desired to disband the 1st Shensi division under command of General Hu Ching-yi, which is at present stationed in Honan. It is now reported that General Hu has come to an agreement with the Loyang warlord, whereby, instead of having his division disbanded, the former will lead them to take part in the campaign against Kwangtung. The division consequently will be concentrated at Changchow, whence shortly it will be entrained to Hankow en route to the south.

General Chao Heng-ti, civil governor of Hunan, has sent a telegram to the Central government requesting it again to bring into force the surcharges on postal and telegraphic matter and railway fares, so that the funds may be used for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in Hunan, Fukien and Kiangsi.

A message from Kiukiang is to the effect that the water which has overflowed into the concession and native city is now about four feet in depth. Traffic along the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway has been entirely stopped for several days.

A Chinese correspondent at Ichang reports that the new soldiers enlisted by General Yuen Tso-ming of Kweichow in the district of Itu, Hupeh, are now preparing to leave there for Chungking to support General Yuen in his attempt to return to Kweichow.

Hunan residents in Hankow held a big meeting in their guild premises yesterday for the purpose of raising money for the relief of their countrymen who are suffering from the floods which extend almost throughout the province. Before the meeting was held $10,000 was remitted to Changsha by the guild members.

About a thousand raw recruits, recently enlisted by General Ma Chi of Kwangsi, arrived here from Anhui on Monday afternoon. They left Wuchang for Changsha by train the same evening.

The sum of $140,000 has been appropriated from the Honan Provincial Treasury for initial expenses in connection with the Chengchow (Honan) Port Development Bureau, to be utilized for such purposes as surveying, building, the improvement of roads and sewage systems at that port.

Shen Tze-liang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the province of Hupeh, will soon be transferred to another post; and Marshal Wu Pei-fu has already recommended Wu Ai-tseng, a native of Fukien, to succeed Mr. Shen as Commissioner.

Fan Tseng-an, a wealthy local rice merchant, proposes to form a company for the construction of a motor road from Hankow to Tsaitien. A petition is said to have been sent to the police authorities asking for sanction to use the Chinese Race Club Road for this service.

General Chen Hsia-ling, Defence Commissioner of the Tibetan Border, who has been defeated in his struggle for position by General Liu Ching-hsun, has made a quiet arrival in Hankow. It is understood that he will shortly proceed to Loyang to solicit the help of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Owing to the inability of meeting their obligations for both the Japanese and domestic loans, the Yangtze Engineering Works at Seven Mile Creek, Hankow, has stopped work for a long time. Now, it is reported that the Kawasaki Dockyard of Japan took over all the assets of the engineering works from their debtors in the latter part of last month.

Joseph Hers, the representative of the Societe Belge de Chine, has just been here on a pleasure trip, at the same time studying the advisability of opening up some new canals for Hankow to extend from the Han River towards the Seven Mile Creek. Mr. Hers was out to Ikiatun to see the Terminus Yard of the Szechuan Railway and the Chang Chih-tung Dyke on July 16.

It is now reported that, as the water around Changsha has been steadily going down for the past few days, traffic along the Canton-Hankow railway between Wuchang and Changsha has been resumed.

According to the native press, the Greek who a few weeks ago was arrested by the Chinese police for trading in contraband arms has now been banished from Hankow by order of the Frence Consul who also ordered him to pay a fine of $300.

A big meeting of Kiangsi residents in Hankow was held on Saturday afternoon in the premises of their guild in order to form a relief committee to collect funds in Hankow for the aid of their countrymen who are suffering from the floods in their province.

With regard to the petition of Chang Mo-ching, manager of the Hankow Telephone Administration, to the Peking government for the addition of 2000 exchanges to the present system, the Ministry of Communications has only sanctioned 1200.

Hankow, July 19, 1924. P. S. J.

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A. THIELE, Plaintiff, vs. R. A. BURR, Defendant.	Cause No. 2456 Civil No. 924 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

R. A. BURR,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 8, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

29-292

News from South China

Militarism and maladministration in the South during the last few years finally brought Cantonese to a point which should mark 1924 as the beginning of a new era in the Republic of China. Condemnation and sale by militarists of every desirable private lot and building as public property at the instance of a prospective buyer, holding up of persons for ransom under the pretext of hunting down political suspects and kidnapping men for military service, robbing vessels with their freight in the name of commandeering for war transportation, and the levying of a war tax on every conceivable article found on the South China markets, all these were some of the deeds committed by politicians and bandit-troops in power in Kwangtung from 1922 to 1924. These wanton outrages, while having caused many to suffer in untold ways, doubtlessly contributed much towards the present awakening of the once indifferent and unorganized citizens of Canton and other Southern ports.

The people of South China early in 1924 realized that the only means to discourage further militarism and carpet-bagging was to deny the professional revolutionists and mercenaries further financial support and to overcome their usurpation with righteous force. To combat the brutality and grabbing of the thousands of corrupt officials and cruel bandit-troops in their midst, the Southern Chinese, led by the Cantonese, finally came to organize forces of their own. While they were still unable to oust all rascals in the South, the year 1924 should be chronicled as the end of political and military exploitation by selfish cliques in this part of China. No force or power may now levy a tax in Canton without the approval of the recently organized Traders' Protective League, the principal object of which is to protect its members from further encroachment by unscrupulous politicians operating as self-appointed officials without genuine recognition by the people. The Cantonese were apparently unconscious of their power until late last May, when they succeeded by a threatened general strike in forcing the politicians controlling the Canton municipal affairs to abandon the land price standardization scheme in order to benefit certain real estate syndicates in which many local officials were partners and to withdraw a proposed extra tax on medicine, vegetables and other urgent daily necessities of the people. By suspension of active service early in May 1924, the shipowners in Kwangtung province over-ruled the military assessment of 20 per cent on freight and passenger receipts. The chair coolies in Canton refused fares early last June, and the general inconvenience felt was responsible for the cancellation by the financially-embarrassed officials of the 20 cent annual tax on each sedan-chair coolie.

Passive resistence does not always work and is sometimes costly; and the Cantonese are beginning to be aware of this. On May 27, 1924, came the amalgamation of all the merchants' volunteer corps in the province of Kwangtung. In addition to the land infantry, the shipowners of Canton are organizing a marine corps for service at sea and to supplement the land force and become an integral part of the provincial movement for self-protection and defense. More than 120 towns and cities in Kwangtung are now represented in the Provincial Merchants' Volunteer Corps with a central command in Canton City. The provincial movement has district commands directing volunteer organizations for groups of towns or villages.

That the presence of volunteers in Canton the last two years has done much to discourage looting by troops and prevent the feared year-end mutiny before the last Chinese New Year on account of non-payment of arrears, no one will deny. The greatest achievement of the volunteers so far, however, is the recent calling into service of the forces in the fourteen neighboring towns around Kaukong by the Canton Central Command and their success in getting the Yunnanese mercenaries there to withdraw from the town and cease imposing various taxes on the people.

In addition to the Traders' Protective League and the Merchants' Volunteer Corps in Canton, a committee of lawyers in the city has opened offices to give free legal advice to those who are too poor to engage solicitors for their assistance when prosecuted and often persecuted by the powerful officials now controlling affairs here. That union is strength is more and more appreciated in South China cities. No large city or town in the South does not possess its chamber of commerce, students union, and large number of trade guilds and labor unions. Boycotts, labor strikes, political agitations, while sometimes a nuisance to observers and the unaffected, do constitute a healthy sign for fair-play, justice, corporate and individual rights. Many of the organized efforts have been misled and misdirected—there is no doubt about that—but they are by and large beneficial.

Hongkong, July 18, 1924. H. W.

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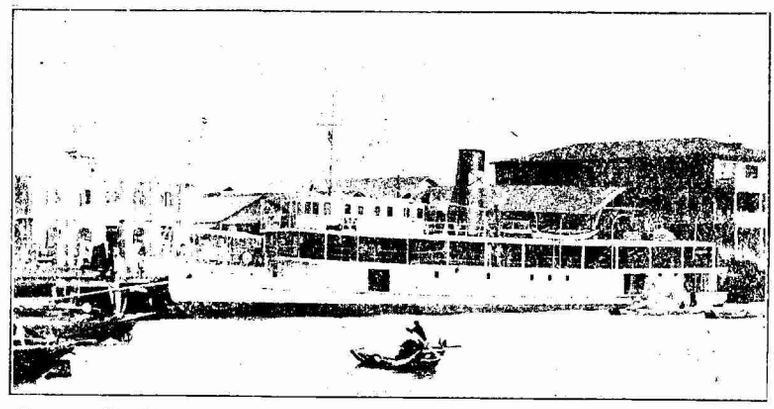

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Shanghai Child Labor Commission Reports

(*Continued from page 263*)

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Yuen Lung Cotton Mill	,,	110	86	..	..
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San Tsing Lumber Co. ..	,,	100	..	..	..
China Offset Priting Co. ..	,,	150	..	..	..
Pao Shing Tinfoil Factory	Chinese	100	..	..	..
Japanese Brass Foundry ..	Japanese	100	..	..	..
Japanese Cigarette Factory	,,	100	150	..	..
Kong Tai Hosiery Factory	,,	100	100	..	..
San Sing Cotton Mill ..	Chinese	1,378	3,531	70	360
Hou Sung Cotton Mill ..	,,	540	1,800	100	100
Wei Tung Cotton Mill ..	,,	500	900	80	100
Toong Wo Cotton Mill ..	Japanese	225	2,100	75	500
Pioneer Knitting Factory..	Chinese	104	536	16	64
Wing On Cotton Mill ..	,,	180	1,400	20	400
Kung Dah Cotton Mill ..	,,	337	930	23	370
Dah Kong Cotton Mill ..	Japanese	753	1,496	20	150
Yui Foong Cotton Mill ..	,,	400	120	60	520
S. Behr & Mathew	British	200	110	..	..
Chang Shing Loong Iron Foundry	Chinese	30	..	..	..
Dong Shing No. 2 Mill ..	Japanese	630	1,008	..	..
Amos Bird & Co.	American	140	400	..	..
Mai Wah Hosiery Mill ..	Chinese	240	15	..	..
Kung Gin Iron Foundry ..	,,	70	..	..	..
Chingyuan Mill	,,	60	24	..	..
GORDON ROAD AND BUBBLING WELL DISTRICTS.					
Chang Foong Flour Mill	Chinese	150	..	..	..
Foh Sing Flour Mill	,,	480	..	..	..
Foo Foong Flour Mill ..	,,	400	..	..	..
Hong Chang Weaving Factory..	,,	250	950	50	50
Hong Chang Cotton Mill..	,,	300	480	..	..
Hung Yue Cotton Mill ..	,,	600	1,700	100	200
Doong Shing Cotton Mill..	Japanese	650	1,300	50	100
Japanese Cotton Mill, Nos. 3 & 4, ...	,,	1,400	1,350	100	150
Japanese Cotton Mill, Nos. 5, 7 & 8	,,	1,020	2,762	80	180
Japanese Cotton Mill, No. 9	,,	1,000	1,950	..	50
Pao Zung Cotton Mill, Nos. 1 & 2	Chinese	1,137	977	122	100
Poo Yih Cotton Mill ..	,,	250	350	50	100
Sung Sing Cotton Mill ..	,,	700	3,000	100	200
Sung Sing Cotton Mill ..	,,	650	1,540	20	30
Tung Yih Cotton Mill ..	,,	1,170	2,300	30	100
Toyoda Cotton Spinning & Weiving Co.	Japanese	500	3,300	50	150
Shanghai Silk Spinning Co.	Chinese	973	715	15	24
Sing Chang Silk Filature	,,	..	1,400	..	100
Tsung Hwa Kung Yih Lace Mill	,,	410	110	40	20
Tien Lung Silk Filature ..	Chinese	70	..	..	..
Hemp Sack Factory	Japanese	300	500	100	50
Kung Yih Cotton Mill ..	British	400	1,350	100	150
Japan-China Spinning & Weaving Co.	Japanese	622	1,333	80	120
Japanese Cotton Mill,No. 12	,,	384	300	..	..
Japanese Cotton Mill,No. 13 & 14	,,	568	1,494	..	..
Japanese Cotton Mill,No. 15	,,	177	422	..	..
Sung Tuh Lace Factory ..	Chinese	245	120	..	..
Zung Tsong Silk Filature ..	,,	..	360	..	30
Ting Kee Silk Filature ..	,,	..	300	..	30
Price Candle Factory ..	British	400	..	..	..
Arts & Crafts Factory ..	,,	700	..	..	..
American Manufacturing Factory	American	450	..	..	..
Shanghai Brewery	Swedish	50	..	..	..
Edison Electric Factory ..	American	800	..	..	..
WEST HONGKEW DISTRICT.					
Mei China Silk Filature ..	Italian	40	460	40	540
Say Hwa Silk Filature ..	British	20	500	200	720
Yung Foong Silk Filature	,,	50	250	150	450
Yung Tai Silk Filature ..	Italian	80	900	200	1180
Yung Tui Silk Filature ..	French	60	630	170	860
Yui Foong Silk Filature ..	Italian	30	500	200	730
Yung Yui Silk Filature ..	French	75	798	202	1075

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established 1916)

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 290,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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Yung Kong Silk Filature ..	British	9	228	92	329
Jen Foong Silk Filature ..	„	7	210	50	300
Luen Ziang Silk Filature ..	„	8	210	60	290
Zu Shing Silk Filature ..	Chinese	10	250	90	320
SINZA DISTRICT.					
Foong Tah Silk Filature ..	Chinese	15	820	..	10
Tai Kong Silk Filature ..	„	14	660	..	10
Zung Shing Silk Filature ..	Italian	14	700	..	10
Foh Sing Flour Mill	Chinese	200	..	..	..
Toong Dah Silk Filature ..	„	15	712	..	20
Wei Fong Silk Filature ..	„	18	580	..	10
Ewo Silk Filature	British	30	1,000	..	30
HONGKEW DISTRICT.					
Zen Lung Silk Filature ..	Chinese	100	1,700	..	200
Sino-Belgian Tobacco Co.	Belgian	20	30	..	..
Ching Lung Underwear Factory	Chinese	30	220	..	..
CENTRAL DISTRICT.					
Liddell Bros Packing & Sorting Godowns	British	150	500	..	..
McKenzie & Co.	„	300	500	..	..
CHAPEI DISTRICT.					
Yung Zung Silk Filature ...	American	20	450	..	150
Yung Zung Silk Filature ..	„	20	450	..	150
Doong Foong Yoong Silk Filature	Italian	20	300	.	150
Tien Chong Silk Filature ..	Chinese	20	450	..	150
Zang Nyoen Silk Filature	American	20	600	..	200
Toong Yuh Silk Filature ..	„	20	650	.	250
Ching Chong Silk Filature	„	20	300	..	100
Veh Wo Silk Filature ..	„	20	600	..	250
Tsing Zung Silk Filature..	Chinese	36	550	..	100
Lien Yuh Silk Filature ..	British	40	600	..	130
Hsu Chong Fok Silk Filature	Chinese	27	500	..	100
Yah Foong Silk Filature ..	„	22	380	..	150
Hung Chong Silk Filature	„	20	367	.	143
Pah Sz No. 1 Silk Filature	French	50	502	..	102
Pah Sz No. 2 Silk Filature	„	12	250	..	90
Yah Ou Silk Filature ..	British	35	360	..	140
Da Zung Silk Filature ..	Chinese	24	340	..	120
Hung Tai Koong Silk Filature	„	26	350	.	130
Hsu Chong Zen Silk Filature	French	22	480	..	100
Nyoen Nyoen Silk Filature	Chinese	34	350		200
Hsun Chong Silk Filature	„	36	480	..	200
Zoen Foong Silk Filature ..	„	42	510	..	110
Chung Wo Yoong Silk Filature	„	45	530	.	110
Tien Lai Silk Filature ..	„	40	373	..	124
Da Lai Silk Filature	„	31	400	..	100
Kyung Foong Silk Filature	Italian	22	180	..	70
Tsung Da Silk Filature ..	Chinese	30	170	..	80
Yoong Nyoen Zung Silk Filature	„	28	200	..	100
Hsu Chong Yoong Silk Filature	„	23	520	..	310
Da Lung Silk Filature ..	„	30	300	..	100
Hsun Lee Silk Filature ..	„	29	480	..	120
Yu Kong Zung Silk Filature	„	25	500	..	120
Yuin Yui Silk Filature ..	„	42	600	..	200
Tsung Shen Silk Filature ..	„	34	320	..	80
Kiu Kyung Silk Filature ..	„	20	300	..	80
Tuh Shen Silk Filature ..	„	20	420	..	100
Yu Foong Silk Filature ..	British	16	270	..	80
Hung Loong Silk Filature	Italian	17	420	..	90
POOTUNG DISTRICT.					
Nikka Cotton Mill	Japanese	784	2,442	..	..
B. A. T. (Old Factory) ..	Brit. & Am.	874	1,805	180	84
B. A. T. (New Factory) ..	„	791	2,022	67	234

Harvard University Grants LL. D. Degree to H. B. Morse

Hosea Ballou Morse, formerly of the Chinese Customs and the author of a number of well known volumes on China, was given an honorary degree of LL. D. by Harvard University at the annual commencement on June 19. Dr. Morse is at work at the present time on a study of the history of the British East India Company. He recieved his B.A. from Harvard just a half century ago, being of the class of 1874. After a long career in China he has retired and is now living in England.

700 MILES OF MOTOR ROADS AND ONLY 70 MOTOR CARS

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China has just returned from a trip across the Chinese Province of Shansi. He traveled across the Province from North to South over a new motor road which was completed recently and, in an address dealing with the development of this Province delivered in Shanghai a few days ago, Mr. Arnold stated that there are only 70 motor cars in the entire province and this in spite of the fact that the Province has a longer mileage of motor roads than almost any other section of China.

LACK OF ADVERTISING PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS

There are of course many reasons for this curious situation of less than one motor car to each 10 miles of roads in Shansi Province. The Province is in the interior several hundred miles from the seacoast: The Province is undeveloped industrially and is not as prosperous as many of the other provinces: The costs of operating motor cars are high and so on.

But in addition to the above reasons for the comparatively small number of motor cars in Shansi Province in proportion to the 800 miles of motor roads there is undoubtedly another reason and that is a woeful lack of advertising of motor cars in publications which are read by the people of Shansi Province.

Shansi Province, according to the 1924 edition of the *China Year Book* has a population of about 11,000,000 people; so, figured on a basis of population there is only one car to about 158,000 people. The area of the province is 81,169 square miles, so figuring on this basis there is only one car to 1,169 square miles of territory.

The motor car industry in China is largely centered in Shanghai and it is but natural that most of the advertising and selling effort should be concentrated here, but obviously a serious mistake is being made in neglecting the great interior of the country. Motor car advertisements in newspapers and magazines which do not circulate further than ten miles from the Shanghai Bund obviously can have no effect in such distant places as Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi Province and elsewhere in China's great interior where good roads are being constructed.

Motor car dealers who have a broad outlook will find in the *China Weekly Review* a medium which reaches the great interior of China. For example in the Province of Shansi referred to above the *Review* is read by foreigners and Chinese in seven different cities and towns—Fenchowfu, Kwehwating, Paotowchen, Ping Ting Hsien, Taikuhsien, Taiyuenfu (the capital) and Yuencheng.

While devoted primarily to the motor car industry, this message is also of vital interest to mauufacturers and dealers in other lines of merchandise sold in China such as machinery, engineering services, food products, agricultural implements, and so on.

The China Weekly Review is read in 189 cities and towns of interior China. You will find these readers in factories, engineering offices, business houses, banks, railroad offices, shipping firms, teaching in colleges—and they are the men you must reach with your merchandising message if you are building for the future.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Editorial and Publication Office, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

29-295

Floods Threaten China with Famines

Floods along the banks of China's many rivers have taken a heavy toll of property and some lives. They have been worst in North China, where it is stated in the Peking-Tientsin area alone over 100,000 square miles are under water. The Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyan railways have been seriously damaged, the city of Kalgan has been all but destroyed, Peking has suffered heavily, and Tientsin, where the river is 22 feet above normal, is in imminent danger. The Peking government has issued a call for relief for the flooded areas, and it is likely that before the water recedes famines will face the people in many districts.

L. M. Karakhan, Soviet representative in China, has been named as Embassador to China by Moscow. As yet, no arrangment has been made for the presentation of his credentials to the Peking government, as the other foreign powers are being approached with a view to raising their ministries to embassies. Parliament has not yet appointed a premier, and Dr. Wellington Koo continues to act as such at the cabinet meetings. In South China, the strike and exodus of all Chinese at Shameen has attracted much attention. While inconvenience has been caused, order has been maintained and a settlement is expected shortly. The Japanese Diet has passed the Luxury tax, but it has not gone into effect as yet. The agitation concerning a boycott of American goods as a protest against the United States exclusion law definitely failed on July 12 with the lifting of the ban on American movie-films. In the Philippines, interest centers in the 90 day session of the legislature which opened on July 17, and in the trial by court-martial of some 250 Philippine Scouts connected with the recent mutiny.

Dr. Koo Grants Interview

Peking newspaper correspondents secured an interview with acting Premier Koo on July 19, which was reported by *Reuters* as follows: "In the midst of the many pressing affairs of State claiming his attention at the moment, the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo) found time this morning to receive the foreign correspondents and to answer a barrage of questions upon a wide range of topics. Naturally the curiosity of the journalists chiefly displaycs itself in regard to recent Sino-Russian developments, including the position of Mr. Karakhan and the handing over of the Russian Legation. The Foreign Minister confirmed the announcement of Mr. Karakhan's appointment as Soviet Ambassador to Peking but said that no time had yet been fixed for the latter to present his credentials to the President. That was a matter upon which, said Dr. Koo, the President's pleasure had to be ascertained. No decision had yet been reached as to who should be appointed Chinese Ambassador to Moscow but the matter was being most carefully considered. Questioned as to whether other Powers had been invited to follow the Soviet example and appoint Ambassadors to Peking, Dr. Koo said that steps had been taken informally to ascertain the views of some of the Powers on this matter but until replies had been received from all of them he did not wish to say what their views were. Probably a statement regarding this would be issued by the Waichiaopu later on.

"Concerning the Russian Legation and the request made in the last Note by the Protocol Powers that the Foreign Minister should act as an intermediary, Dr. Koo said that so far as the Waichiaopu were concerned they were quite prepared to use their good offices to bring about a satisfactory settlement and, personally, he did not anticipate much difficulty. The Note from the representative of the Protocol Powers was at present under study. Dr. Koo acquiesced in the view expressed by one correspondent that the situation in regard to Mr. Karakhan and the Diplomatic Body was "interesting" but smilingly declined to be drawn into a discussion of the respective right of the Soviet Ambassador and the Dean of the Diplomatic Body to precedence at public functions. The matter of the Russian Consulate at Shanghai had, he announced, been settled. The Chinese Eastern Railway's new status under the Sino-Russian agreement and the recent Notes on the subject exchanged between various interested Powers and the Waichiaopu formed the subject of some pertinent interrogations and the Foreign Minister was also asked to define the precise status of the conversations reported to be proceeding at Mukden between the Soviet government and Marshal Chang Tso-lin. In regard to the latter, Dr. Koo pointed out that the natural answer was that in her dealings with foreign Powers China was represented by the Central government, although there were occasions when local authorities, acting under instructions from the Waichiaopu, were charged with the responsibility of carrying on negotiations affecting local interests. He had not, he confessed, been apprised by Mr. Karakhan of any negotiations in Mukden. Respecting obligations to foreign creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Dr. Koo emphasised that the arrangement recently made between China and the Soviet government was not intended in any way to prejudice legitimate claims on the Railway. Indeed these claims could be made just as well now as ever they could before the Agreement was signed.

Soviet Controls Russo-Asiatic Bank

The *Far Eastern Times* carried the following *Reuters* report from London under date of July 19, with the editorial note appended:

"The London *Times* learns that the Soviet government has acquired a dominating interest in the Russo-Asiatic Bank by the purchase of a large quantity of shares, through Russian financiers in Paris acting as intermediaries, with the object of giving the Soviet government complete power to dispose of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which by law belongs to the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

"*Editorial Note.* This news from London has been expected for some days as the shares of the Russo-Asiatic Bank have been hawked in London ever since the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Principles on May 31, falling as low as one or two prounds a share and being quietly picked up at these famine prices. Already three months ago legal action was attempted before the Tribunal of the Seine to dispossess the present Paris directorate in the interests of the new pro-Soviet majority group but failed. The battle has now been apparently won. In Peking the temporary appointment of the Shanghai manager to take charge of the bank has been compared by diplomats to putting a man on board a doomed ship,—to go down with it, if somebody has to go down. As we have pointed out the days of the Paris-Petithuguenin regime are over, the next Peking manager being probably Mr. de Hoyer."

Peking Politics

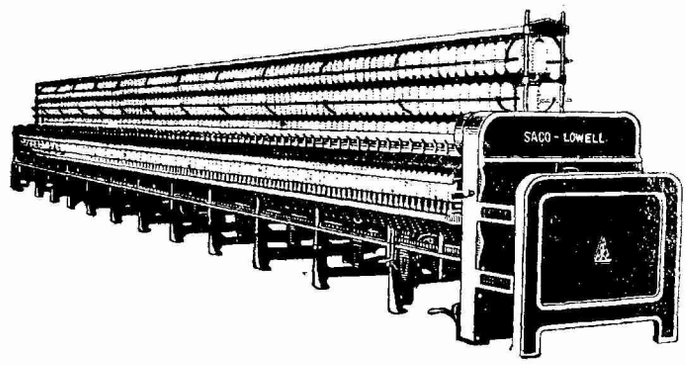
The fight over the appointment of a new premier and cabinet continues. Banquets are the order of the day as means of influencing the Parliamentarians one way or the other. Certain of the latter are opposed to Dr. Koo as acting premier, claiming that the president exceeded his authority in making the appointment. The Sun Pao-chi crowd are still striving to eliminate Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming from the cabinet. Dr. W. W. Yen still seems to be the most likely candidate for premier, but Parliament can not be induced to take a vote. Minister Wang has just arranged for $3,000,000 from the funds to be realized from the Sino-German agreement, which were also tapped last month just before the Dragon Festival. And so the Peking government staggers on.

An interesting view of China's finances is revealed in the report of the Peking-Hankow railway for the first six months of 1924. The income of the railroad was $14,000,000. The running expenses amounted $4,000,000, payment against obligations absorbed another $3,000,000, $1,000,000 was spent on material, and $6,000,000 went to Wu Pei-fu and President Tsao Kun. With the floods which have just wrecked considerable portions of the line, the railway informs Peking that it will have to provide money for the necessary repairs.

Strike at Shameen

Following the attempted murder of the Governor General of Indo-China at Canton last month, the French and British authorities at Shameen (the Canton foreign concession) drew up certain regulations with a view to safeguarding public order and safety. They ruled that Chinese wishing to enter Shameen after 9 P. M. must show a passport with their picture. On the evening of the 15th, the houseboys quit their jobs without warning and by threats induced all the other Chinese to leave Shameen with them. Foreign guards were immediately landed from war vessels and no disorder of moment resulted, though the situation was somewhat threatening. Food, also was landed, and with some inconvenience, the foreign population at Shameen has been living ever since without the aid of Chinese servants, *et al.* Conferences between the foreign authorities and the strike leaders have been held, but no settlement had been arranged at the conclusion of a week. If the strike continues, the women will probably be moved to Hongkong though there is little danger as foreign gunboats are keeping guard.

The Russian consulate in Shanghai, which has been the subject of bitter and repeated complaints by Karakhan to the Peking government over the delay in turning it over to the Soviet, was to be delivered on July 24. The question of the Russian ships in the Whangpoo at Shanghai is not settled. General Gleboff, in charge of them, claims that they belong to him, and Chinese authorities who have considered taking them over at the request of the Soviet have been warned that the men aboard would resist. As regards the Russain legation in Peking, the *Sin Wan Pao* reports: "The Diplomatic Corps will return the former Russian Legation to Soviet Russia under the following terms: 1.—The new Russian



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Ambassador shall not assume the title of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. 2.—The Russian Envoy shall share the responsibility of the maintenance of peace and good order of Legation Quarters. 3.—The Legation Quarters shall not be used for Bolshevik propaganda." In the meanwhile, Chinese merchants still have hope of recovering their losses through the depreciation of the rouble. The Peking Chamber of Commerce met last week and organised an association for this purpose.

Organize for Flood Relief

An emergency meeting of the executive committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission, held on July 17, decided to organise a national campaign throughout China in order to raise funds for the relief of the flood-stricken areas, which include Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chihli. Urgent telegrams have been sent to the affected districts and the Committee is gathering information as to the number of persons in need of relief and the condition of the crop. It is estimated by C. J. Todd, the Commission's Engineer, that in the Peking-Tientsin area alone there are something like 100,000 square miles under water. The Commission is endeavoring to get the co-operation of the Chinese Red Cross Society and kindred organisation and it is hoped that the headquarters of the national "drive" for funds will be established in the Chinese Red Cross Building in Peking.

Japan May Try Round-World Flight

The director of the Hiroshima Electric Light Company has come forward with a gift of Yen 100,000 to be used for a round- the-world flight as a protest against the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States. The Japanese government has made the statement that further official protest is being prepared on this subject for submission to Washington, but otherwise exclusion feeling is wearing itself out. The moving-picture manufacturers who expected to benefit from a boycott of American films gave up their fight on July 12, after less than two weeks' unsuccessful agitation. The Diet has passed the Luxury Tax Bill, but protest from merchants of Great Britain and foreign residents of Japan is delaying its being put into operation. The Diet recently approved the appropriation of Yen 6,500,000 for the establishment of a cultural institution in China and museums at Peking and Shanghai. Minister to Peking Yoshizawa, who is conducting negotiations with Karakhan for resumption of relations between the Soviet and Japan, is returning from Saghalien where he went to gather personal data, and is expected back in Peking by the first of August.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 16. Allied Conference for consideration of Dawes plan for rehabilitation of German finances opens in London.

July 17. Riffs of Morocco capture 800 Spanish troops.——Three committees appointed at Allied Conference hold first meeting.——Issue of Brazilian revolution still in doubt.

July 18. Americans will float German loans only if Reich accepts Dawes plan and Allies agree not to intervene in Germany.——American consul at Teheran killed by mob.—Winston Churchill takes responsibility for British rubber restrictions and says plan is working out well.

July 19. 2,000 American and 500 Canadian lawyers, including wives, arrive in London as guests of British Bar Association. Chief Justice Taft and Secretary of State Hughes in party.——London Conference reported near agreement on German reparations issue.——Senator Wheeler of Montana will run for vice-president on La Follette ticket.

July 20. President of Philadelphia City Council sails for England to invite Prince of Wales to attend 150th anniversary of independence exhibit in 1926.——Brazilian revolutionists face defeat.

July 21. Settlement of Ruhr railways presents difficulties at London Conference.——Disagreement over decisions rendered at Olympic Meet in Paris cause Americans and British to predict present meet will be last.

July 22. British labor government defeated on vote of House of Commons for tenth time.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Ko Tai-hong

高大方字敬廷

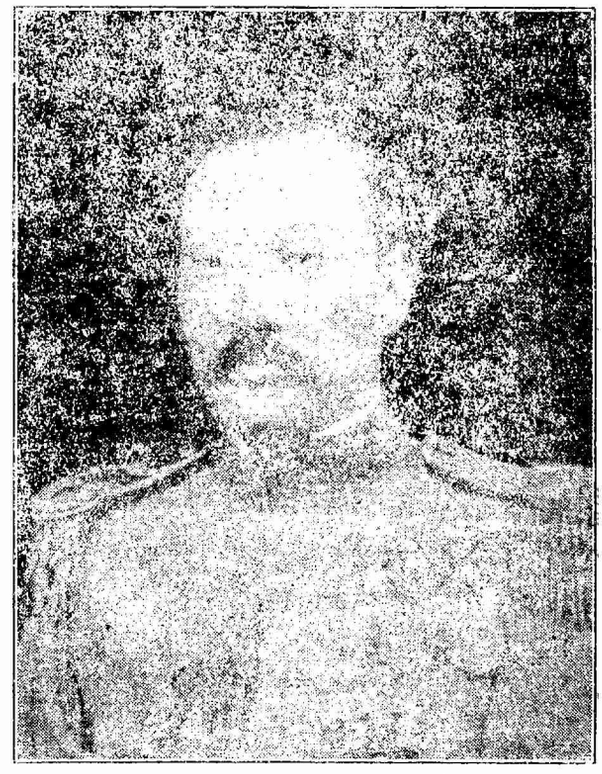
Dr. T. H. Ko was born March 12, 1877, in Chang-chow, Fukien. He received his elementary and advanced education at home, and then studied medical science in the Siokhe Hospital, Siokhe, and the Hope's Hospital, Kulangsoo, Amoy, of which the late John Otte, M. D., one of the foremost physicians in Fukien, was superintendent. Dr. Ko was graduated with first honors in 1899 and since has practiced both in Changchow and Amoy. Beside his professional pursuits, he is prominent in social and business activities, especially in Christian movements. It was largely his efforts and assistance that led to the establishment of the Chinese Christian Church in Changchow, the first Church in Fukien province established and supported by Chinese. Among the numerous positions he holds at present may be mentioned: President of the Chinese Christian Church, Changchow; member of the committee of the General Chamber of Commerce in Amoy; Advisor to the Commercial and Industrial Bank, and the Nitaka Bank; vice-director of the Amoy Canning Company; Director of the Lamfong Drug Co., Amoy, and the Lamson Dispensary, Changchow; member of the Committee of the City Y. M. C. A., Amoy; member of the Board of Trustees of the Girls Public School, Amoy; etc.

Mr. Y. Hou is a native of Chinkiang and was born in 1884. Prior to the organization of the China & South Sea Bank, he was manager of the head office of the Bank of Communications in Peking. At the opening of the South Seas Bank in Shanghai in July 1921, he was made General Manager. Mr. Hou has been largely instrumental in the formation of a banking alliance with three other well-known Chinese banks: viz., the Yienyieh Commercial Bank, Kincheng Banking Corporation and the Continental Bank. The Four Banks' Joint Treasury and the Four Banks' Joint Savings Society have been organised under his direction. The former controls the issue of bank notes of the China & South Sea Bank upon a full cash basis, while the latter follows the pattern of a mutual savings bank whereby the depositors may share in its profits. He is one of the Chief Supervisors of the Joint Treasury and a member of the Executive Committee of the Joint Savings Society. Aside from his interest in the China & South Sea Bank, he is director of several other Chinese banks; such as the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Tacheng Bank in Peking, the Sinhua Savings Bank and the Kiangsu Tienyieh Bank.

Y. Hou

江肇字鶴湖

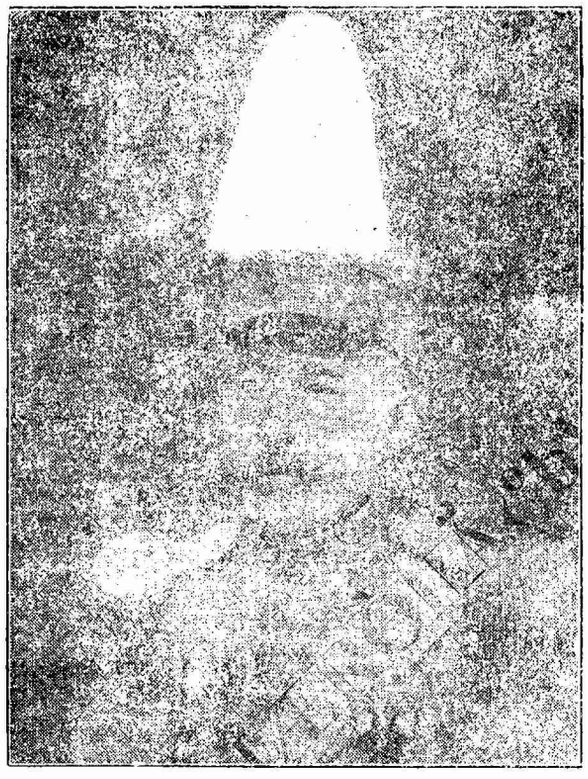
General Hsiung Ping-ch'i was born in Shantung and was graduated from a military academy in North China. He served the late President Feng Kuo-chang for many years and when the latter was Commander-in-Chief of the body guard of the Ching Imperial family, General Hsiung was a second staff officer. From September 1912 to July 1913, General Hsiung was staff officer to the military governor of Chihli and in December 1913 he was appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Department. Subsequently he was made a Colonel. In August 1917 he was given a position in the



General Hsiung Ping-ch'i

熊炳琦字濶垂

President's Office. General Hsiung retired to private life when President Feng Kuo-chang left the Presidency. In March 1919 General Hsiung was appointed director of the National University for military training. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenent General. In May 1920 he was granted the Second Class Chiaho. In November 1920 he left the University and soon was appointed chief staff officer to the High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan. In February 1922 General Hsiung was honored with the Second Class Tashou Chiaho and in July 1922 was made "Chang Wei" Chiangchun, a member of the College of Marshals. In September 1922 General Hsiung was appointed Civil Governor of Shantung which position he is still holding. In October 1922 he was awarded the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho and in November 1922 was appointed to hold concurrently the post of Associate Director of the Shantung Rehabilitation Bureau and also that of Director General of the Administration of the Kiaochou Port. He was also commissioned to co-operate in taking over that Port from the Japanese. In February 1923 he was made Associate Director of the Construction Works of the Kung-chiakou Breach of the Yellow River. In May 1923 General Hsiung was censored in connection with the Lincheng Bandit Outrage, but retained his posi ion. In November 1923 General Hsinng was given the brevet rank of a full General.



General Hsiao Yao-nan

蕭耀南字珊珩

General Hsiao Yao-nan was born at Huang-kang Hsien, Hupei province and is a member of the Peiyang Military Party. During 1917-18 he was Commander of the Chihli Third Mixed Brigade. In October 1919 General Hsiao was awarded the Second Order of Chiaho and in October 1920, following the Chihli-Anfu Civil war in which he took an active part in Chihli province, General Chang received the Fourth Order of Merit. At the same time he was promoted to be Commander of the 25th National Army Division. In August 1921 General Hsiao was appointed Tuchun of Hupei and in February 1922 he was granted the Second Order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. In July he was made a *Chiang-chun* of the College of Marshals with the special title of "Ping-Wu." In August the First Order of Wenfu was conferred upon him and in October 1922 the Second Order of Merit. In November 1923 General Hsiao was appointed High Military Inspector of Hunan and Hupei provinces. In the same month he was made a Marshal or Ping Wu Shan Chiang-chun. In January 1924 General Hsiao was appointed concurrently Civil Governor of Hupei. In March he retired from the command of the 25th Army Division.

Mr. Hsieh En-lung

謝恩隆字孟博

Mr. Hsieh En-lung was born in Canton in 1884, and received his education at Queen's College, Hongkong, during 1900-1904 and then at the Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1904-1906.

In June 1906 he went to America and from 1906 to 1909 studied Agriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and was graduated with the degree of B. Sc. He obtained the degree of B. A. from Boston University in 1909, and was elected to Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity in June of the same year.

Subsequently Mr. Hsieh took post-graduate work at Cornell University and in 1910 was graduated with the degree of M. S. Then he went to Germany and spent some-time at Leipzig University.

He returned to China in June 1912, and was appointed Technical Expert to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. As a Chinese delegate he attended the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, in 1912 and upon his retuin wrote a comprehensive report for the government.

Mr. Hsieh served as editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Agriculture and Forestry* from 1912 to 1915 and while in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was Chief Compiler of the Translation and Compilation Bureau; and associate editor of the *Journal of Agriculture and Commerce.* In1 914 he was appointed a Principal Technical Expert of the Ministry. In October 1920 he left the Ministry and was appointed principal technical expert of the Ministry of Communications. In this ministry he served as chief of different sections either in the Railway Department or in the Telegraph Department. In December 1921 Mr. Hsieh was awarded the third class Chiaho and in 1922 he was one of the Chinese delegates to the Sino-Japanese Postal Conference. From May 1921 to May 1922 he concurrently held the position of Departmental Chief in the Office of the High Industrial Development published by that Office. Mr. Hsieh is at present a Principal Technical Expert of the Ministry of Communications, serving as a member of the general affairs section of the post department and also a member of the Office of Technical Affairs.

He is the author of "Report on Tobacco Industry in Shantung" and "Chinese Tea," 1915.

General Ha Haa-chang
哈漢章字雲裳

General Ha Han-chang was born in Hupei and is a graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' Academy to which school he sent by the Chinese government in October 1902. In 1907 he was Assistant Director of the Military Council in the Board of War and in September 1909 he was appointed Director-in-Chief of the General Staff. In April 1912 General Han was appointed Military Advisor to the President and in July 1922 was made a Chiangchun or a Member of the College of Marshals with the special title "Lien-wei." In December 1922 he was granted the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. In January 1923 General Ha was appointed a member of the Commission for the discussion of matters pertaining to the Mongolian Territory. General Ha is a close friend of former President Li Yuan-hung and served as one of the intimate advisors of President Li when the latter was in the President's Office.

Mr. Hsieh Tu-pi
薛篤弼字子貢

Mr. Hsieh Tu-pi was born at Chieh Hsieh, Shansi province, in 1892 and was graduated from the Shansi Provincial Law College. In February 1912 he was appointed a judge of the local court of Hotung District, Shansi and in October of the same year was transferred to become Chief Judge of the Local Court of the Pingyang District. In December 1914 Mr. Hsieh was appointed Secretary of the Headquarters of the 16th mixed Brigade. In Novemcer 1916 Mr. Hsieh became Military Judge and in April 1918 received a concurrent position as chief of the Ching-shih Likin Station in Hunan in which province the 16th Mixed Brigade was then stationed. In July he was appointed Chief of the Chang-teh Likin Station still holding the position of Military Judge. In August 1918 Mr. Hsieh was awarded the Third Class Chiaho in recognition of his service rendered in connection with recapturing the city of Chang-teh, Hunan, from the hands of the Southern leaders. In July 1919 he was appointed Magistrate of Chang-teh Hsien which position he held until July 1920 when he went North with the 16th Mixed Brigade of which he was still the Military Legal Officer. At the same time he was awarded the Second Class Chiaho. In 1921 Mr. Hsieh became Magistrate of Yenyang Hsien and in August he was appointed Acting Magistrate of Chang-an Hsien, the capital of the province of Shensi. In October 1921 Mr. Hsieh was appointed to act as Director of the Shensi Financial Bureau. In May 1922, the Civil Governor of Honan appointed Mr. Hsieh to act for the Chief of the Honan Financial Bureau and in June another Presidential Mandate appointed him acting Chief of that Bureau. In January 1923 Mr. Hsieh was appointed Acting Vice-Minister of Justice. Since May 1923 he has served concurrently as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. In July 1923 Mr Hsieh was appointed also concurrently as Chief of the Peking Octroi. In January 1924 he was placed in charge of the Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and in addition is also serving as Director of the Peking Octroi.

General Hsieh Chih-heng
薛子珩字松坪

General Hsieh Chih-heng was born at Lu Lung Hsien, Chihli province and received his early education in his native village. He became Resident Director of the Office of the Municipal Works in Peking in July 1920 and in September of the same year received the appointment of "Tu Hu Fu Shih." In October 1920 General Hsieh was given the brevet rank of Lieutenent General and in January 1921 he was awarded the Second Class Wenfu decoration. In January 1922, he was appointed Inspector General of the Metropolitan Police and concurrently Co-Director of the Office of Administration of Municipal Works. In May 1922 he was made a Lieutenent General. In October 1922 General Hsieh was granted the Fifth Order of Merit and soon thereafter the Second Class Tashou Chiaho. In February 1923 he was made a Chiang-chun or a member of the College of Marshals with the special title "Ping Wei," and in March 1923 he was awarded the First Class Wenfu. In November 1923 General Hsieh was promoted to the rank of General. At the present he is Inspector General of the Metropolitan Police.

New Books and Publications

The Politics of Tokyo

The Administration and Politics of Tokyo, by Charles A. Beard. The MacMillan Company, New York, 1923.

In September of 1922, Viscount Goto, then Mayor of Tokyo, called Dr. Beard to Japan to assist in arranging a program of municipal work under the auspices of the newly established Institute for Municipal Research in Tokyo. On his arrival in Japan, four definite tasks were laid before him: the creation of interest in municipal government among university students and leading Japanese citizens, the revelation of American experience in the handling of certain specific problems of municipal administration, assistance in organizing the work of the Institute for Municipal Research, and finally the formulaton of a report to the citizens of Tokyo relative to the problems of their municipality. This report, which was to be written "freely and without reserve", is represented by Dr. Beard's book on *The Administration and Politics of Tokyo.* The book is addressed not so much to municipal officials in Tokyo, who according to Dr. Beard were well informed of municipal affairs in Western countries, but to the general public, whose interest and support was necessary to the success of any far reaching program of municipal reform. The English text of the report serves admirably to acquaint Western scholars with a subject hitherto practically unknown to them, the government of a great Japanese city.

Students of municipal problems in the United States will note with interest that Tokyo has faced the same problem of consolidating the municipal area under one government that is perplexing many American cities, notably Cleveland and Chicago. Dr. Beard found that the urban area of Tokyo was being governed by a municipal government, many outlying town and village governments, and superimposed above all, the prefectural and other authorities representing the national government. The resulting duplication of functions and conflicting jurisdiction of governing authorities made difficult any comprehensive program for the improvement of the city. Dr. Beard expresses his opinion also that the government of Tokyo has not hitherto been vested with independent powers commensurate with its responsibilities. The local prefect, the minister of home affairs, the nationally appointed police officials, the minister of communications, and others, had the power and showed a willingness to control many municipal matters which might more properly be managed by the city authorities.

Dr. Beard surveys the management of municipal finances, the purchase of supplies, the civil service, and the control of municipal utilities. The budgetary procedure he commends, while offering several suggestions for its improvement in minor details. He criticizes frankly but constructively the system of taxation in use, and especially the methods of assessing property for purposes of municipal taxation. The investigation of municipal personnel showed that while no "spoils system" was in active operation, there was need of a definite body of rules governing the hiring, promotion and pensioning of municipal employes, with a civil service commission to exercise general supervision. In regard to the problem of public utilities, Dr. Beard found that Tokyo has made many of the same mistakes as American cities, and suggests the American and European methods of solving public utility problems might be of service in dealing with similar difficulties iu Tokyo.

Just before his concluding chapter in which he presents a "summary work program" for Tokyo, Dr. Beard includes an interesting chapter on "The Spirit and Practice of Self Government in Tokyo". In all of his other proposals and suggestions, he makes specific use of certain principles which have been adopted or developed by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. When toucing on the subject of local self government, however, he exhibits more caution. While favoring an expansion of the suffrage and a larger degree of self government for Tokyo, and while pointing to certain conclusions which are the fruit of Western experience in such matters, he declines to dogmatize. One may admire his good sense in leaving to the Japanese themselves the problems of democratic government.

The book was written, of course, before the earthquake in Tokyo. Many students of Japanese affairs will watch with interest the extent to which Japanese authorities make use of the suggestions of Dr. Beard in the reconstruction of their capital. It is of interest to note that since the catastrophe Dr. Beard has been recalled to Tokyo for the purpose of assisting in its rebuilding. One may hope that with his continued help, the Japanese, showing greater wisdom than the people of San Francisco, will take advantage of what was otherwise an unmitigated disaster to rebuild a model city on the ruins of the old one.

Robt. T. Pollard.

St. John's University,

July 12, 1924.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last week's circular, in which we advised conservative operations, the market has not experienced any advances of consequence, fluctuations being chiefly due to speculators.

Aside from the local speculative features, the chief development of the week has been the cheery weather reports throughout the principal cotton growing centers, with the exception of Chihli and Honan provinces. The outlook is bright. Unless the condition should change materially, we see no reason for a permanent improvement in prices, and while it may take some time before the tide will turn, our advice is to take advantage of the market and sell.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, 11th July.—For the past 14 days cotton in this section has made good headway where rains have fallen. Will require perfect weather from now on to insure a first class yield.

Chekiang, Province, 13th July.—The weather continues favorable for cotton here and the outlook is for a full crop in this section.

Yangtsze Valley, 12th July.—Weather fine. Crops progressing very favorably.

Chihli Province, 12th July.—There has been too much rain during the past few days, low lands flooded, crop accounts less favorable.

Shensi Province.—No report to hand.

Honan Province, 12th July.—Although there has been too much rain in some districts of this province, nevertheless with a few days of dry weather there would be quite a change in the prospects.

Yarn.—The yarn market has had a quiet though steady undertone during the past week with a slight firmness showing at the close. As to future prospects, we look for higher prices in the early fall owing to the fact that stocks in the interior marts are light.

Liverpool, July 17, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	17.12	Pence
„ Oct	14.93	„
„ Jan	14.51	„

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, July 17, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	26.55	Cents
Dec	25.77	„
Jan	25.67	„
Mar	25.86	„
May	25.95	„
Spot	32.35	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, July 17, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	517	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	533	„ „
Fine Oomra, July	„	560	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.50
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	45.50
Taichong, Spot	„	47.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	45.50
Ningpo, Spot	„	44.00

Market:—*Firm.*

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the sixth. Subsequent instalments will appear in this column.

VI.

The London and New York Silver Markets: London was the only international silver market until the Great War period when on account of heavy purchases of raw materials from the Far East (principally from India) and the demand for small silver coins for disbursement among troops, England found it necessary to obtain very large silver shipments from America. This was the origin of the Pittman Act under which America sold to Great Britain 206,000,000 ounces by melting silver dollars that have been held in the U.S. Treasury as reserve for silver certificates. For a time, the center of the silver market shifted from London to New York; as in London, silver exports were restricted, and official maximum prices set. Consequently, the forward quotations were suspended. After the war, however, London has become the leading center again, although New York still remains an important and a greater market. The reasons for London's control of the silver market are England's close trade relation with the Far Eastern markets and the better organization of the market by having quotations for the future delivery which gives facility for speculation. Since the end of the War, the principal source of supply of silver to London is from the Continental countries which have found in paper money a substitute for silver coin. The total silver imports to London for 1922 is estimated at £10,100,552, and the exports at £13, 235,269. During the last two years, the British mint also recoined the old silver coins by reducing their fineness from 925 to 425, thus increasing the available supply about 24,000, 000 oz. The heaviest demand for silver comes from India and China, particularly, the former. It has long been described as the bottomless hole for silver. It has been estimated that her capacity is about that of China.

The London silver market is in the hands of a relatively few brokers of whom the principals are Messrs. Mocatt & Goldschmid, Messrs. Sharp & Wilkins, Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. and Messrs. Pixley & Abell, or the so-called 'big four' of the silver market. They meet every afternoon at two (except holidays), and according to orders on hand to buy or sell, they fix the daily spot and forward quotations by comparing the volume of demand and supply. The spot price is for deliveries within one week, and the forward price for deliveries within two months. The unit of quotation is per ounce silver 925 fine, or British standard silver per ounce. However, deliveries are made in silver bars of 997, 998, 999 fineness. These may be converted into terms of standard silver by dividing same by 925. The brokerage charged for each deal is 1/8% payable by the purchasers.

American silver has in the recent decade become more or less a by-product of the copper, lead and zinc mines. Naturally, the annual production varies according to the production of copper, lead, and zinc; which in turn, varies according to their market value. The production in 1921 is estimated at 55,000,000 ounces, of which only 55% came from actual silver mines.

The New York silver market is not under such strict control. The unit of quotation is per oz, pure silver, actually 999 fine, for spot delivery. There is no quotation for forward. The official quotation is given out at noon time by Messrs. Handy & Harman who base same upon the London price of the previous afternoon, and also upon the position of demand and supply in America. (The London afternoon wire reaches N.Y. before 10 a.m.) Business may be done either above or below the official. But as a general rule, the actual market price is about 3/8% higher than the official quotation.

The chief demand for American silver is from the Far East. Formerly quotations in San Francisco were about 1% lower than that of New York on account of the west to east freight charges, etc. However, from May 1920 to July 1923, because of heavy purchases under the Pittman Act by the government, American produced silver became rather scarce in the market; and shipments for the Far East were mostly from San Francisco of imported Mexican silver refined on the Pacific coast. Therefore the difference of 1% was practically eliminated during that period.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 23, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has declined during the week to 34 15/16d. spot and 34 17/16d. forward, a drop of 1/16d. and 1/4d. respectively. The price in New York after slight variations closes slightly higher @ 67 3/8c. The official T/T rate on London has declined to 3/3d. and is steady at this level. Business continues on a very small scale, and what little is doing is mainly of a speculative nature. The New York-London rate during the week has improved from 436 3/4 to 441 1/2. Owing to an abundance of cash, forward rates locally are about 1/16d. per month above the near quotation and we quote 3/3 1/4d. July, 3/3 5/16d. August, and 3/3 3/8 Oct./Dec.

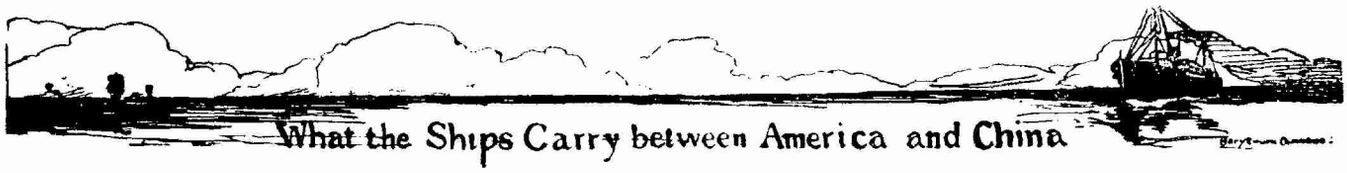
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 44,179,000 an increase of Tls. 772,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 50,120,000 an increase of $ 1,200,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 80,324,000 as against Tls. 49,518,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 17	Friday July 18	Saturday July 19	Monday July 21	Tuesday July 22	Wed. July 23
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.477	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3	3/3	3/3
O/Dfts. ,,	—	33 9/16	3/3 5/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 5/16	3/3 5/16	3/3 5/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
T/T India	231.488	229 3/4	227	227	225 1/2	234 3/4	224
T/T France	1,351.136	1390	1400	1395	1385	1385	1375
T/T N. Y.	71.057	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 3/8
T/T Hong	73.136	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
T/T Japan	57.943	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	58	57 1/2	57 1/4
T/T Batavia	196.534	195	193 3/4	193 1/2	192 1/4	192	191 3/4
T/T S raits	71.045	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	72	72	72
Bk's buy ng rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.068	3/4 3/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 7/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.443	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 3/8
4m/s B/F. C., D|A, D|P	1,421.136	1460	1470	1465	1455	1455	1445
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.011	74 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 3/4	74 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/8	74 3/4

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 21	July 22	July 23
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 5/8	34 9/16	34 17/16	34 15/16	34 3/8	34 15/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67 1/4	G. $. 67 1/8	G. $. 67	G. $. 67	G. $. 67 1/4	G. $. 67 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 278 20	Tls. 278 40	Tls. 278 80	Tls. 278 00	Tls. 277 70	Tls. 278 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	70 925	70.8375	70.85	70.8375	70.825	70.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	5 1/2%	4 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84. 74
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 441 1/2
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, ,, 4	3 7/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 5/8
,, ,, 6	4 1/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 1/4



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1.27 equal Gold $1

S. S. Empress of Australia, June 14, To New York

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.88
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	10.92
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 100	Pls.	102.50
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	1
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	18
Bristles	,,	103
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	365
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	843
Feathers	,,	101
Wool, Sheep's	,,	307
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	28,200
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	600
,, Lamb	,,	4,000
Umbrellas,	,,	360
Musk	Taels.	393
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,613

S. S. Menelaus, June 16, To Boston.

Cottons Yarn, Waste	Pls.	201
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	252
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	15,016

To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	100
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	207
Hair, Horse	,,	83
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	54
Seed, Mustard	,,	1,500
Straw Braid, White	,,	38
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,019
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,885

S. S. Tsukuba Maru, June 13, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	840
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Supt. ft.	153 409

S. S. Steel Exporter, June 14, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 200	Pls.	687
Iron Rails	,,	14,311
,, Fishplates	,,	341
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,889
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,048

S. S. West Niger, June 16, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	105
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	,,	71,073

S. S Dryden, June 16, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,650	Pls.	6 918
Iron Bars,	,,	3,198
,, Defective Wire Rods	,,	503
,, Rails	,,	1,991
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	3,463
Bamboo Steel Bars	,,	842
Carbon Black	,,	385
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	851
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,648

S. S. President Lincoln, June 21, To San Francisco

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	2,06
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2,23
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	482
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	29
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	32
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	31
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	66
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	11
Brassware	,,	46
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	39
,, ,, Moist	,,	113
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	113
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	88
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	23
Oil, Wood	,,	4.725
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	3,526
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	661
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	559,948
,, Coins ($20), Am.	,,	99,997
,, ,, ($10), ,, ,,		148
,, ,, ($5), ,, ,,		49
To Los Angeles.		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	173
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	178
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	17
Carpets	,,	127
To Galveston		
Hair, Human	,,	43
To Cleveland		
Hair Nets	Hk. Tls.	300
Lace,	,, ,,	1,261
To St. Louis.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	536
To Chicago:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,510
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 2	Pls.	2,10
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	251
Wool, Sheep's	,,	244
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	15,000
,, Marmot	,,	21,264
,, Leopard	,,	130
,, Moufflon	,,	2,100
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	41,993

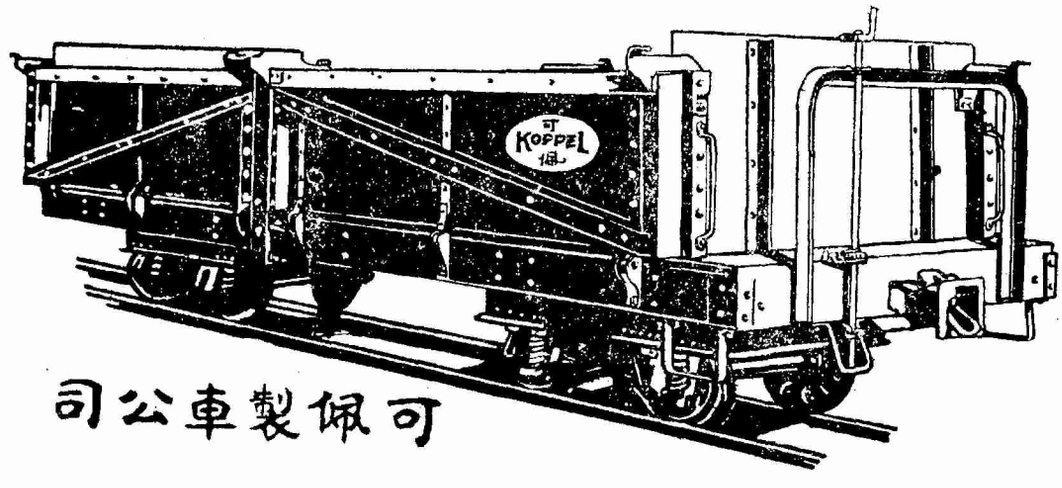
Str S. M. S. Dollar, June 18, from U. S. A.

Iron Bar	Pls.	1,599
,, Bar Ends	,,	3 940
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	3,307
,, Rivets	,,	156
,, Horseshoes, Old	,,	213
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope, Old	,,	162
Copper Sheets	,,	3
Zinc Sheets	,,	8
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	20,712
Bleaching Powder	,,	90
Hides, Cow	,,	168
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,131
,, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	219
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7.321
Asphalt	Galls.	30,893
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases.	,,	75,380
,, Lubricating	,,	161,484
,, Unclassed	,,	11,225
Rum	,,	12,715
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	1,417

S. S. President Hayes, June 18, from U. S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed Yds.		402
Woolen Goods, Unclassed	,,	249
Brass Nails	Pls.	11
,, Tacks	,,	14
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	375
,, Plates	,,	191
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	46 2
Zinc Sheets	,,	16
Butter	,,	17
Canned Asparagus	,,	73
Cheese	,,	5
Coffee Beans	,,	54
Dextrine	,,	134
Fruits, Fresh Unclassed.	,,	25
Glass, Broken	,,	856
Glucose	,,	305
Glue	,,	42
Gum, Arabic	,,	33
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	925

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

29-303

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAI, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:
(Before the Commissioner)

July 18, 1924, Crim. No. 640, U. S. v. Jones Pendlebury; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 19, " " " 633, U. S. v. A. Hulse; submitted.

" 19, " " " 641, U. S. v. A. Hulse; testimony taken of I. C. Kiloh; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:
(By the Commissioner)

July, 17, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; order for closing adminstration.

" 18, " Crim, " 640, U. S. v. Jones Pendlebury; defendant fined $100 and costs.

UNITED STATES v. PAUL S. CRAWLEY.
(Continued from last week)

ed to defendant; that the latter came each afternoon and evening from 9 to 1, inspecting not only the restaurant but the adjoining rooms which were used in playing cards for money, where there were tables occupied by croupiers and containing slots for keeping the winnings; that meals were served in the large card room immediately back of the restaurant and connected with it by a private passage way and that cards and other gambling utensils were kept in the restaurant office which the defendant occupied.

Defendant in his testimony admits retaining the services of Tash, tho he says they were of a different character than those described by the latter. He says that "Tash was to adjust difficulties and help me on all occasions," and that he offered to do this without other compensation than defendant's protection which was needed, he said, because of police interference. But as early as June 4, 1923, defendant had filed in the Consulate (Ex. D) an "application for registration" of his business as an American corporation in which he gives the name of Tash as his "manager."

An Armenian, named Matons, testifies that he served defendant as cashier and bookkeeper, working from midnight until the morning of each day. He corroborates Tash in stating that gambling paraphernalia was kept in the restaurant office, being taken there by the croupiers. Matons testifies that defendant was seldom in the office but was in the card rooms adjoining the restaurant rooms every day, where he looked on and sometimes played and to which many patrons entered through the curtained passage from the restaurant and played the game known as *chemin de fer*. He further testifies that defendant and his manager Tash collected the money from the slots under the tables and that defendant had a key to the office where the slot keys were kept. Defendant admits that in a written statement to the American Consel, under date of July 7, after the card rooms had been raided by the police, he stated that these rooms were a "source of income" tho not under his control. It would seem, however, that there must have been some consideration for receiving this income and his further statement that Tash desired "protection" would seem to suggest what the consideration was; for he elsewhere states that Tash had previously told him that he was the owner of the rooms where gambling was carried on. Various other witnesses testify to having seen or known of gambling on these premises and to defendant's presence there during its progress.

Defendant, who is practically the sole witness in his own behalf, denies their testimony and maintains that he was merely conducting a restaurmant, with which, however, he seems to have had but little to do

Juiy 19, 1924, Crim. No. 633, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.

„ 19, „ „ „ 641, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant fined $5 and costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

„ 16, „ „ „ 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

„ 24, „ „ „ 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July, 15, 1924, Cause No. 2464, D. A. Zimmerman et al. v. Wm. A. Katz; marshal's return of summons.

„ 16, „ Corpn „ 74, International Finance and Exchange Co. Inc.; annual statement.

„ 17, „ Cause „ 2463, American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc. v. A. E. Jackson; marshal's return of summons.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; receipts.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; affidavit; summons issued.

„ 22, „ „ „ 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H Himrod; petition; summons issued.

„ 22, „ „ „ 2467, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. C. Duffin; complaint; summons issued.

„ 22, „ „ „ 2465, S. Hughes et al. S/S "Owego"; marshal's return of summons.

„ 23, „ „ „ 2448, F. Diaz et al v. S/S "Owego"; libellants' brief.

(By the Commissioner)

July 16, 1924, Crim. No. 639, U. S. v. M. Graham; affidavit; warrant issued.

„ 16, „ Civil „ 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

„ 17, „ Crim. „ 640, U. S. v. Jones Pendlebury; complaint.

„ 17, „ Civil „ 175, Bachan Singh v. R. B. Skains; petition; summons issued.

„ 17, „ „ „ 144, F. Fernandez v. Jas. Crevling; marshal's return of writ of execution.

„ 17, „ „ „ 173, American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc. v. H. H. Cameron; marshal's return of summons.

„ 18, „ „ „ 175, Bachan Singh v. R. B. Skains; marshal's return of summons.

„ 19, „ „ „ 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; marshal's return of writ of execution.

„ 21, „ „ „ 172, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. G. Brown; marshal's return of summons.

„ 21, „ „ „ 164, Z.K. Sung v. E. Rowan; affidavit.

„ 22, „ „ „ 176, Belgium Mission v. A. R. Burt et al.; complaint; summons issued.

„ 23, „ „ „ 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; notice.

since he sublet it to a caterer. His written admission that he derived an income from the rooms used for gambling, corroborates the witnesses for the prosecution and renders it impossible to find that he was merely a disinterested and innocent bystander. That admission was made nearly three weeks after the date (June 20) when he admits having seen card playiug in these rooms. There was time, even then, for him to have terminated his connection with the premises, for the so-called lease was so drawn as not to bind him for any definite term, but to permit him to retain possession so long as he paid the rent in advance. Indeed the instrument seems to have been loosely drawn in certain particulars and its failure to designate specifically the precise rooms included was well adapted to conceal the purpose for which the arrangement was evidently entered into.

Defendant's counsel in his argument urges that others were evidently interested in maintaining these premises as a gambling resort. We can well believe that this was true and we are also of the opinion that Defendant's explanation that Tash, who was doubtless one of these, came to him for protection sufficiently indicates the reason why they desired defendant to take over the lease. It seems evident to us that their object was to secure immunity from the local police interference which would result from defendant's nationality. It may be that defendant was not originally aware of this purpose, but he had time and opportunity to discover it long before he quit the premises. Had he terminated his connection at once and made a showing of previous innocence he would have avoided the consequences of this presecution. But having elected to continue after admittedly knowing the facts, which at least put him on inquiry, we have no alternative but to find that he did knowingly permit the use of devices "for the purpose of gaming" on premises "of which he at the time had possession or centrol."[1] For it is impossible to suppose that defendant was a party to an arrangement by which, as he admits, he was receiving income from these rooms where nothing but gambling was carried on and that he had neither possession nor control thereof. The sole authority for receiving such income which he has exhibited is the so-called lease and its terms are broad enough to include the rooms in question. He admits having possession and control of the restaurant by virtue of the instrument which expressly gives him cotrol "of all buildings at this address" and we think that this places upon him the burden of showing that he had no control of the card rooms—a burden which we also think he has not met in view of his own written admission that he derived income therefrom and of the testimony that he was frequently there inspecting operations. Such a showing is sufficient to justify conviction,[2] for the

1. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, Sess II, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large Ch. 854, sec. 866.

2. Cyc. XX, 895.

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nankihg ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	13*30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ... ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.08*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.80*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ... ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	.	*8.23*	*9.25*	*13.45*	*15.45*	*17.35*	*18.33*	*19.55*	Sungkiang ... ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.. ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*22.27*
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.55*	*9.56*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*23.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	...	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ... ... d	..	9.49	11.49	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ... ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.		10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30		Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25	
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45		Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51	
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57		Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15		Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	